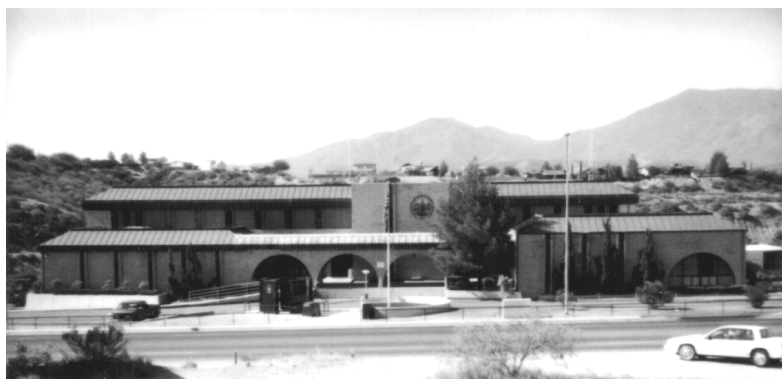


# COUNTIES

Arizona  
**BLUE BOOK**  
Millennium Edition

*Gila County  
Courthouse*



*Navajo County  
Government Center*



*Coconino County  
Courthouse*



*Pinal County  
Courthouse*



# APACHE COUNTY

*Created: February 14, 1879;*

*Population: 61,591 (1990); 66,200 (1998 est.);*

*County Seat: St. Johns;*

*Area: 11,127 square miles; 14% private;*

*Web site: [www.co.apache.az.us](http://www.co.apache.az.us)*

From the earliest historical times, the Apache Indians had a reputation of being “men of war” and, for this reason, they were called *APA* (man), *AHWA* (war, fight, battle), and *TCHE*, which pluralizes the words--*APACHE*.

The Apache Indians had lived in the northeastern portion of Arizona for centuries and, when the citizens petitioned the Assembly for the creation of a new county, the Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly granted their wishes on February 14, 1879, naming the seventh county after the Apache Indians, with Snowflake as the county seat. However, after the first elections in the fall of 1879, the county government was established in St. Johns. In 1880, Springerville was named the county seat, but two years later, it returned to St. Johns where it remains today.



The new county was carved from Yavapai County. Originally, the county encompassed all of what is now known as Apache County and Navajo County and portions of Graham and Gila Counties. Two years after the creation of Apache County, that part of it between the Black and Gila Rivers was

taken to form Graham County. Apache County also lost a great deal of land when Navajo County was created.

The Apache and Navajo Indian Reservations cover most of the county. About 25% of the state's Native American population lives in Apache County. Public land comprises 20%, leaving about 14% to private and corporate ownership. All of Apache County is an Enterprise Zone.

The first courthouse in the new county was a one-story brick building with white wooden trim. The jail, also made of brick but faced with stone, was next door. In 1917, the old courthouse was replaced by the present courthouse, a two-story building constructed of brick and native stone. Shady elm trees and abundant shrubs surround the structure.

The lack of mineral wealth and water deterred Spanish and Anglo settlements, but the area was crossed many times by explorers, traders, trappers, and military survey parties working west from the New Mexico Territory. As far back as 1540, Coronado named a range of mountains Sierra Blanca, known today as the White Mountains.

Many of the early settlements remain today, a living reminder of a rich and dramatic past: McNary, named after the McNary Lumber Company of Louisiana, which bought the mill and cutting contract; and San Juan, named after the first woman resident whose name was later anglicized to St. John and finally to St. Johns. The Mormons settled near St. Johns and tried to change the name to “Salem”. However, the earlier non-Mormon residents objected; so the name St. Johns remained. Springerville was named after Henry Springer, who trusted the wrong people and went broke as the town's first merchant. In sympathy, the people named the town after him. Because of the remote location and lack of lawmen, Springerville and the surrounding Round Valley became a haven for outlaws. Fort Defiance was Arizona's first military post, established in 1852 “in defiance of and to” hostile Navajo Indians. The Hubbell's famous trading post at Ganado has been preserved as a National Historic Site. Ganado is the home of a hospital and education center. Chinle still survives as the gateway to the spectacular Canyon de Chelly National Monument, where prehistoric ruins are found. The Petrified Forest National Park, the Painted Desert, and the town of Window Rock (the Navajo Tribal capital) are all located within Apache County. The Apache Indian Reservation, located in the White Mountains around the settlement of Fort Apache, includes 25 excellent fishing lakes and the Sunrise Park Ski Resort.

Today, the formerly warlike Apache are peacefully occupied in ranching and lumbering and have opened their reservation for recreational purposes with visitors welcome. The valleys, plains, mountains, and forests are living reminders of the area's rich and dramatic past.

Scenic attractions in northern Apache County include the Canyon de Chelly with its ancient cliff dwellings and red sandstone spires; Four Corners, where one may stand in four states at one time; and the primitive and unique Navajo Reservation. The Southern section of the county is the locale of the famous White Mountains and the Apache Indian Reservation, with the finest and most popular summer vacationland in the entire Southwest. This vast mountain plateau, with its wonderful cool climate, its fine trout streams and lakes, its beautiful tall pines, spruce, and aspen forests, creates a recreational paradise. One may also experience a look into the past with historical museums and ancient archaeological parks in the Round Valley and St. Johns areas.

## APACHE COUNTY GOVERNMENT

### **COURTHOUSE**

75 West Cleveland  
P.O. Box 428  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364  
TDD: 520-337-4402

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Joe Shirley, Jr.  
P.O. Box 1952  
Chinle, AZ 86503  
520-674-5664

**DISTRICT 2**

Tom M. White, Jr.  
P.O. Box 994  
Ganado, AZ 86505  
520-755-3881

**DISTRICT 3**

David Brown  
P.O. Box 428  
St. Johns, AZ 85936

**CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Clarence Bigelow  
P.O. Box 428  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**ATTORNEY**

Stephen Udall  
P.O. Box 637  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**SHERIFF**

Brian Hounshell  
P.O. Box 518  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4321

**TREASURER**

Betty Montoya  
P.O. Box 699  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

James Tomchee  
P.O. Box 548  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**RECORDER**

Jeanne Udall  
P.O. Box 425  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**ASSESSOR**

Anna Prentice  
P.O. Box 770  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**SUPERIOR COURT**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Superior Courts*)

Michael C. Nelson, Presiding Judge  
P.O. Box 667  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

Sue Hall  
P.O. Box 365  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PCT. #4: CHINLE**

Justice of the Peace Glenn Stoner  
P.O. Box 888  
Chinle, AZ 86503  
520-674-5922

**PCT. #3: PUERCO**

Justice of the Peace Merwin Lynch  
P.O. Box 336  
Sanders, AZ 86512  
520-688-2729

**PCT. #1: ROUND VALLEY**

Justice of the Peace Sherry L. Geisler  
P.O. Box 1356  
Springerville, AZ 85938  
520-333-4613

**PCT. #2: ST. JOHNS**

Justice of the Peace Herman Mineer  
P.O. Box 308  
St. Johns, AZ 85936  
520-337-4364

## COCHISE COUNTY

*Created: February 1, 1881;*

*County Seat: Bisbee;*

*Area: 6,256 square miles; 41% private;*

*Population: 97,624 (1990); 118,500 (1998 est.);*

*Web site: [www.co.cochise.az.us](http://www.co.cochise.az.us)*

Cochise County was named after Cochise, a famous Apache Indian leader. The Chiricahuas (The Great Mountain People) occupied the region for centuries, but today Cochise County is one of only three counties in Arizona without Indian reservation land within its borders. Cochise died in 1874, seven years before the 11th Territorial Assembly created the eighth county on February 1, 1881, and named it for him. The county was formed from a portion of eastern Pima County. Tombstone, one of the largest cities in the western United States in 1881, was designated as the county seat.

Ancient peoples who inhabited the area include the Anasazi, Hohokam, Salado, and Pueblo Indians. Archaeological sites of the Clovis culture along the San Pedro River date the civilization to 9,000 to 6,000 B.C. The San Pedro River, flowing north from the Mexican border and joining the Gila River, provided a natural pathway for explorers from Mexico. His-

torians believe the explorations of the Spanish Conquistadors, and Don Francisco Vásquez de Coronado, brought the first white man to what is now Cochise County in 1540. Missionaries from the Catholic Church, such as Father Eusebio Kino and Fray Marcos de Niza, settled in the area to convert the natives to Christianity, facilitating colonization and settlement of the region. The natives did not appreciate the colonization of their lands or efforts to convert them to an alien religion. By 1775, the Apaches had driven out the Spaniards, remaining a dominant force for the next 100 years.

In the early 19th Century, Mexico revolted and secured its independence from Spain, and Texas broke away from Mexico, leading to a war with the United States. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the Mexican War. The land that is now Cochise County was part of the Gadsden Purchase of 1853, in which \$10 million was paid to Mexico for 45,535

square miles of land to be used for a railroad right-of-way. Once the railroad was completed, settlers moved into the territory, seeking fertile range land for cattle ranching. Almost as quickly, bloody clashes with the Apaches began.



*Sign welcoming visitors to Douglas*

In the heart of Chiricahua Apache territory lies Apache Pass, where a fresh water spring could be found. The Spaniards called the pass *Puerto del Dado*, meaning “Pass of Chance.” The Apache Pass Stagecoach Station was built just west of this spring in 1858. The Butterfield Stage ran through this pass for almost three years before the Bascom Affair ended the peace and started 25 years of warfare. Fort Bowie, founded in 1863 to keep Apache Pass open as a route to the rich California gold fields and named for Colonel George Washington Bowie, was isolated, and the crude living quarters, bad food, and illness made living difficult. The Fort played an important role, however, in fighting the Chiricahua Apaches, with General George Crook leading the Army troops against the Apaches and their leader, Geronimo, who eluded capture for ten years. Tourists can visit the ruins of Fort Bowie today.

On March 3, 1877, Captain Samuel Marmaduke Whitside and two companies of the 6th Cavalry set up a temporary camp at the mouth of Huachuca (meaning *thunder*) Canyon, selecting the site for its abundance of fresh running water, trees, excellent observation of the area in three directions, and protective high ground for security against the Apaches’ respected tactical methods. The battles between the Indians and cavalry were sporadic until after the Civil War when the soldiers returned in much greater strength and numbers. Fort Huachuca, a product of the Indian Wars of the 1870s and 1880s, was one of 70 frontier cavalry posts. The Fort offered protection to settlers and travelers on the stage and rail routes in Southeastern Arizona and blocked the traditional Apache escape routes through the San Pedro and Santa Cruz River Valleys to sanctuary in Mexico. In 1886, General Nelson A. Miles designated Fort Huachuca as his advance headquarters and supply base for the Geronimo campaign. Geronimo’s surrender in Skeleton Canyon, in August 1886, ended the Apache danger in Southeast Arizona. However, the post was retained because of continuing border troubles involving renegade Indians, Mexican bandits, and American outlaws.

In 1916, President Woodrow Wilson ordered an expedition against the Mexican rebel leader, Pancho Villa. Soldiers

from the 10th Cavalry Regiment at Fort Huachuca, lead by General John “Black Jack” Pershing, were part of this expedition. In later years, the 10th Cavalry, consisting of a regiment of all black soldiers named the “Buffalo Soldiers” by the Indians, permanently influenced the Post. The buffalo, adopted as the symbol of the 10th Cavalry, is still proudly worn by the Cavalry as part of the Army’s Combat Arms Regimental System.

Fort Huachuca today, at the base of the Huachuca Mountains on the western edge of Sierra Vista, encompasses more than 73,000 acres. The Fort, in the last 100 years, has changed its role from cavalry troops chasing Indians and bandits, to communicating with signal flags and heliographs in World War II, to the modern volunteer Army of highly trained, technical specialists using the most current and sophisticated electronic equipment.



The rail line into Cochise County attracted the adventurous and hearty in search of mineral and mining claims, abundant in the region. Benson, established in 1880 and once called the San Pedro River Stagecoach Station, served as a terminal for the Southern Pacific Railroad. Tough min-

ing camps like Charleston, Gleeson, Contention City, Dos Cabezas, Fairbank, and Pearce rose and fell. Today these ghost towns provide a mute testimony to the early hardships of life in Southeastern Arizona. The famous gunfight at the OK Corral in Tombstone, the town too tough to die, is the most famous 30-second event in history. From 1879 to 1888, Tombstone was the mining and cultural center of the Southwest and was considered the most cultured city west of the Mississippi River.

By the end of the century, many of the mining claims had played out. Bisbee, another mining town, was the site of the famous strike against the Copper Queen Mine.

In 1929, Bisbee became the county seat. The courthouse, considered to be a fine public example of Art Deco style, was designed by prominent Tucson architect, Roy Place, and completed in 1931.

Cochise County’s colorful past is filled with the stories of the exploits, adventures, and hardships associated with the settlement of the Wild West. The discovery of silver and copper, the past dominance of the great cattle ranchers, and the establishment of the steam locomotive in the region influenced the entire state. Some of the famous residents of the county include George Warren, a prospector who appears on the state seal; Johnny Ringo; Pearl Starr, the daughter of the infamous outlaw, Belle Starr; the Earps; Doc Holliday; and the Clantons.

Today, Cochise County has a diversified economy made up of farming and ranching, tourism, manufacturing, and military. Specialty crops and livestock, including exotic animals such as elk and ostriches, play an important role in the economy. With a sunny and mild climate, the region has gained an international reputation for its natural and manmade



attractions, as well as its outdoor activities, such as birding, hiking, camping, hunting, and horseback riding. Kartchner Caverns State Park, which opened to the public in November 1999, has gained widespread notice for its varied and colorful formations, including vivid stalactites and stalagmites, as well as the second longest “soda straw” in the world. Kartchner Caverns State Park has been heralded as preserving one of the world’s top ten show caves.

For visitors, Cochise County offers more than 40 hotels and motels, encompassing more than 2,000 rooms. Lodging facilities are as varied as the county’s attractions, including international chain accommodations, historical lodgings, a dozen guest ranches, 33 bed-and-breakfast inns, two significant historic hotels, and even a nostalgic vintage trailer park.

## **COCHISE COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE & ANNEX**

**(Assessor, Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, and County Attorney)**

Quality Hill  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9200  
TDD: 520-432-9297

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

**(Recorder, Treasurer, Finance, and M.I.S.)**

4 Ledge Avenue  
Bisbee, AZ 85603

### **OLD HIGH SCHOOL**

**(School Superintendent, County Library, Elections, and Legal Defender)**

Clawson Avenue  
Bisbee, AZ 85603

### **MELODY LANE COMPLEX**

**(Board of Supervisors, County Administrator, Economic Development, Highway/Floodplain, Human Resources, Planning & Zoning, Health & Social Services, Facilities & Solid Waste Management)**

1415 West Melody Lane  
Bisbee, AZ 85603

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Tony Saracino  
1415 West Melody Lane  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9201

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Mike Palmer  
1415 West Melody Lane  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9202

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Leslie E. Thompson  
1415 West Melody Lane  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9203

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Nadine Parkhurst  
1415 West Melody Lane  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9200

### **ATTORNEY**

Chris M. Roll  
P.O. Box CA  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9377

### **SHERIFF**

Larry Dever  
205 North Judd Drive  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9505

### **TREASURER**

Marsha Bonham  
P.O. Box 1778  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9258

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Thomas Campbell  
P.O. Drawer 208  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9299

### **RECORDER**

Christine M. Rhodes  
P.O. Box 184  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9270

### **ASSESSOR**

Philip S. Leiendecker  
P.O. Box 168  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9320

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

**Court Administrator:** Karen Ferrara

#### **DIVISION 1:**

P.O. Drawer CT  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9330

#### **DIVISION 2: Presiding Judge Stephen M. Desens**

P.O. Drawer W  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9340

#### **DIVISION 3: Judge Wallace R. Hoggatt**

P.O. Drawer CJ  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9350

#### **DIVISION 4: Judge Charles A. Irwin**

P.O. Drawer CG  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9397

#### **DIVISION 5: Judge Pro Tem James L. Conlogue**

P.O. Drawer CT  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9330

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Denise I. Lundin  
P.O. Box CK  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9364

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace David Morales  
205 North Judd Drive  
Bisbee, AZ 85603  
520-432-9540

**PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Michael J. Herbolich  
661 G Avenue  
Douglas, AZ 85607  
520-364-3561

**PRECINCT #3**

Justice of the Peace Jimmy Judd  
P.O. Box 2167  
Benson, AZ 85602  
520-586-2247

**PRECINCT #4**

Justice of the Peace Judy L. Bethel  
450 South Haskell  
Willcox, AZ 85643  
520-384-2105

**PRECINCT #5**

Justice of the Peace George Kirmse  
4001 East Foothills Drive  
Sierra Vista, AZ 85635  
520-452-4981

**PRECINCT #6**

Justice of the Peace Linda Hale

## COCONINO COUNTY

**Created: February 19, 1891;**

**Population: 96,591 (1990); 118,375 (1998 est.);**

**County Seat: Flagstaff;**

**Area: 18,562 square miles; 6% private;**

**Web site: <http://co.coconino.az.us>**

Coconino County was named for the Havasupai Indians (people of the blue water), and the Walapai Indians who once lived along the Little Colorado River and whom the Hopi Indians called *Kohnina*, from which name *Coconino* is believed to be derived. The Hopi word has been spelled variously as follows: *Cochineaus* (Emery 1848), *Cochnichnos* (Bartlett 1854), *Cojnino* (Sitgreaves 1953, with a notation that a Havasupai Indian by that name served the expedition), *Comino* (Brown, Apache Country, 1969), *Cosninas* (Garcés 1776).



*Coconino County  
Courthouse, 1999*

Spanish expeditions came into what is now Coconino County in the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, followed by fur trappers and traders in the 1820s and 1830s. The first government survey was conducted in 1851. These surveys continued for the next decade, looking for a passageway to California. In some instances, camels were used as pack animals. Northern Arizona became a mecca for ranchers raising sheep and cattle beginning in the 1870s; a thriving dairy herd was developed near Mormon Lake.

When the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad began serving the area in the

1880s, the lumber business boomed. A saw mill and mercantile business soon developed, and a one-room log schoolhouse was opened near the site now occupied by Northern Arizona University.

The 14th Territorial Legislative Assembly defeated a bill to create "Frisco County," named for the San Francisco Peaks. The 15th Assembly passed a similar bill in 1888 to create a "Coconino" County, but it was vetoed by Territorial Governor Lewis Wolfley. The measure was reintroduced and failed again. Final passage was eventually successful by the 16th Assembly, which met in 1891. Coconino County, the largest county in Arizona and the second largest county in the United States, was created on February 19, 1891. That same year, the voters decided on the permanent county seat; Flagstaff, the temporary county seat, was selected over Williams by a vote of 419 to 97. The following is an excerpt from an article that appeared in the *Arizona Champion*, February 14, 1891:

"The bill introduced by John C. Herndon to create the County of Coconino has passed both Houses of the Legislature and will no doubt receive Governor Irwin's approval within a day or two. The division of Yavapai County means a great deal to the residents of that portion comprising the new county. They no longer have to travel 158 miles to transact business and attend court. ... Yavapai County, as is well known, has been run by a gang of political tricksters and has been run deeply in debt with no benefit to the people. Let us not follow the footsteps of our mother county in this respect, but let every man who is a resident of Coconino County make it his duty to be a "watch dog of the treasury" and see to it that no unnecessary expense is incurred in the management of our county affairs."

Since a jail had previously been built in Flagstaff when it was part of Yavapai County, the Board of Supervisors allotted \$60.00 per month for its upkeep and rented various offices from the town merchants to conduct county business.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad donated a site for the courthouse; a new jail with steel cells was the first structure completed. In 1894, Congress and President Grover Cleveland granted permission for the county to offer \$15,000 in

bonds to finance a courthouse which was built that same year in Romanesque style from locally quarried, red Moenkopi sandstone. The building showed the influence of Henry Hobson Richardson and boasted public telephones and electric lights, compliments of the utilities companies.

This original courthouse is still in use although it has undergone several remodelings, renovations, and additions. The 1925 addition, matching the original structure, included the Seth Thomas clock in the tower. In the 1950s, the front of the Courthouse was changed radically when a wing of offices constructed on the west side curved around the front to form a new lobby. The original entrance arches, walled in as part of the lobby addition, were uncovered recently and found to be in fairly good condition but in need of repair. The original oak staircase leading to the second floor courtrooms was also uncovered at that time.



*The Colorado River below Glen Canyon Dam at Marble Canyon - where the Grand Canyon begins*

A beautiful new courthouse, completed in 1980, houses administrative offices for the county's business.

Coconino County is one of the most sparsely populated counties in Arizona. It is characterized by rugged mountains,

deep canyons, and thick forests of pine, spruce, piñon, aspen, and oak.

Nestled at the base of the San Francisco Peaks in Flagstaff is Northern Arizona University's residential campus which houses 6,100 students and offers premier higher education to 11,430 full-time and 2,898 part-time on-campus students. Founded March 11, 1899, as the Northern Arizona Normal School, the institution has held several names over the years. NAU's Center for Excellence in Education enjoys a reputation as one of the nation's foremost teachers colleges and the University's programs in forestry and hotel/restaurant management are nationally recognized.

Indian reservations comprise 38% of the land within Coconino County and are home to Navajo, Hopi, Paiute, Havasupai, and Hualapai tribes. The U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management control 32% of the land; the state of Arizona owns 10%; other public lands comprise 7%; and the remaining 13% is privately owned by individuals or corporations.

Coconino County has many historic and scenic wonders. It is the home of the magnificent Grand Canyon, Oak Creek Canyon, Sunset Crater National Monument, prehistoric Indian ruins at Wupatki, Walnut Canyon, the Navajo National Monument, and national forests, all of which make it a favorite vacation playground.

At an elevation of 7,000 feet, Flagstaff offers four distinctive seasons. Flagstaff has a low relative humidity and an average annual precipitation of almost 20 inches. On average, summer temperatures climb to 90°. The average annual snowfall is over 95 inches. From late summer through early fall, warm monsoon winds bring rain to Northern Arizona. The rain falls daily, usually in the morning with clearing in the afternoon.

The quaintness of the mountain lodge in winter, the allure of the sun's rays all summer, picnics in the spring, festivals in the fall ... Flagstaff has nonstop outdoor action and exciting activity all year round.

## **COCONINO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court and Clerk of the Court)**

100 East Birch  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-774-5011  
TDD: 520-226-6073

### **COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEX (Board of Supervisors, County Manager, Finance, Human Resources, and Information Systems)**

219 E. Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

### **GENERAL SERVICES BUILDING (Assessor, County Attorney, Public Defender, Recorder, Elections, and Treasurer)**

110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

### **HEALTH & COMMUNITY SERVICES BUILDING**

**(Community Services, Health Promotion, Career  
Center, Medical Assistance, Medical Examiner,  
Nursing, Public Fiduciary, and WIC)**

2625 North King  
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

### **FORT VALLEY BUILDING**

**(Community Development, Planning & Zoning,  
Environmental Health, Sanitation Services, Animal  
Control, Facilities Management, and Medical  
Examiner)**

2500 North Ft. Valley Road  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

219 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

### **DISTRICT 1**

Paul J. Babbitt  
520-779-6697



**DISTRICT 2**

Elizabeth “Liz” Archuleta  
520-779-6798

**DISTRICT 3**

Matt Ryan  
520-779-6799

**DISTRICT 4**

Thomas E. Chabin  
520-779-6796

**DISTRICT 5**

Louise Yellowman  
520-779-6699

**CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Steve Peru  
219 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6859

**ATTORNEY**

Terrance Hance  
110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6518

**SHERIFF**

Joe Richards  
951 E. Sawmill Rd.  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-774-4523

**TREASURER**

Connie Fry  
110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6615

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Katharine Perko  
121 E. Birch, Suite #201  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6591

**RECORDER**

Candace Owens  
110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6585

**ASSESSOR**

Betty Peck  
110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6502

**SUPERIOR COURT**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Superior Courts*)

100 East Birch  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001

**Court Administrator:** Gary Krcmarik

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Robert Van Wyck

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Fred Newton

**DIVISION 3:** Judge H. Jeffrey Coker, Presiding

Judge

**DIVISION 4:** Judge Charles Adams

**JUDGE PRO TEM:** Danna D. Hendrix

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Julie Carlson  
110 East Cherry  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6535

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**FLAGSTAFF PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Pro Tem V.L. “Shorty” Morrow  
100 East Birch  
Flagstaff, AZ 86001  
520-779-6806

**FREDONIA DISTRICT**

Justice of the Peace Ida Lu Black  
P.O. Box 559  
Fredonia, AZ 86022  
520-643-7472

**PAGE DISTRICT**

Justice of the Peace Mike Anderson  
P.O. Box 1565  
Page, AZ 86040  
520-645-8871

**WILLIAMS PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Bill Sutton, Jr.  
117 West Bill Williams  
Williams, AZ 86046  
520-635-2691

## GILA COUNTY

*Created: February 8, 1881;*

*County Seat: Globe;*

*Area: 4,748 square miles; 4% private;*

*Population: 40,216 (1990); 47,075 (1998 est.)*

The Spaniards named the river *Gila* because of its steady flow. In 1777, Padre Pedro Font identified the Indians living on the river as *Pima Ilenos*, meaning Gila Pimans. On February 8, 1881, the 11th Territorial Legislature took portions of Maricopa and Pinal Counties to form Gila County. In 1889, Gila County expanded by purchasing land from Yavapai County. Globe has been the only county seat of Arizona's ninth county.

The Salado Indians first came to the area around 1100 A.D. About 200 years later, the Gila Pueblo near Globe was established as were the cliff dwellings at Tonto National Monu-

ment. The Salado Indians disappeared mysteriously around 1450 A.D. Years later, around 1600, the Apache came and remain in the area today. The San Carlos Apache Reservation is nearby.

One of the best places to learn about the early history of Gila County is at the Besh-Ba-Gowah Archaeological Park near Globe. Besh-Ba-Gowah means *house of metal* in Apache. Adolph Bandelier first described and mapped the ancient village in 1883. Archaeologist Irene Vickery excavated many of the rooms during the late 1930s. In the 1980s, the city of Globe finally developed the site as an archaeological park

and built a museum, open to the public since 1988, to house and display the artifacts from Vickery's collection. Of particular importance is an underground ceremonial chamber unknown to Vickery. Nothing similar has been found at any other Salado site. The structure, suggesting a relationship to rooms called kivas at Anasazi and Mogollon sites in northern Arizona, has been stabilized and is open for public viewing.

Visitors are encouraged to walk within the rooms of the 700-year-old pueblo, climb ladders into the upper stories, and see the utensils, pottery, and furbishings that were a part of pre-Columbian life. Besh-Ba-Gowah is one of several pueblos built along the banks of Pinal Creek in the 13th century. Apparently the area attracted these early people because of the availability of water, the diversity of natural food resources, and a climate that provided a long growing season for crops.

The county presently contains 4,750 square miles, but 93% of the land is in the public domain: Indian reservations, national monuments, national forests, recreational areas, and dams. The Tonto National Monument was set aside in 1907 to preserve two abandoned ruins dating back to 1200 A.D.

The Globe Mining District, organized in 1875, was originally part of the San Carlos Indian Reservation but, due to its great mineral wealth, an Executive Order was issued to remove it from the Reservation. Within 50 years, the silver deposits were exhausted. Underneath, miners found copper ore, giving Globe the reputation of being "The Place with a Silver Top and a Copper Bottom."



*Old Gila County Courthouse  
(now Cobre Valley Arts Center)*

After the Territorial Legislature established the county, the Board of Supervisors bought property on the corner of Broad and Oak Streets for \$900, using the existing adobe buildings on the property for county business. A permanent courthouse, completed in 1888, was a one-story building with a basement, with the jail cage enclosed within the building. But this building was never adequate. In 1906, a credit of \$2,000 was allowed for the stone in the old building and a

new courthouse was built, completed in March 1907. This courthouse was also inadequate from its completion but served as the seat of Gila County government for nearly 70 years. Headlines in the *Silver Belt* read: "Gila County is Ready for Court Next Week. It Contains One of the Best Jails in Arizona." This building was vacated in August 1976 to move into a new courthouse, a three-story structure designed by Anne Rysdale on a 20-acre site east of Globe's business center. The brick walls, copper roof, shaded archways, and recessed windows blend with Gila County's ore-rich land and Spanish Colonial heritage.



*Current Gila County Courthouse*

The Old Gila County Courthouse is now the Cobre Valley Center for the Arts, established in 1984 to contribute to the advancement of the fine arts in the Cobre Valley communities, to establish and promote the work of local artists, and to preserve and restore the Old Gila County Courthouse.

The Old West Highway, a 203-mile route between Apache Junction, Arizona, and Lordsburg, New Mexico, passes through Gila County and areas made famous by prospectors, fortune seekers, settlers, Native Americans, and cavalry troops. Billy the Kid shot the first of his many victims in a small town just off the Old West Highway and Geronimo was born near Clifton, a few miles to the north. The Highway crosses mountains, canyons, farm and ranch lands, the San Carlos Apache Reservation, ghost towns, and mining areas. It is an access to lakes, rivers, hunting areas, Indian ruins, and other recreational sites. Although rich in historical lore, the area has achieved more renown through the legends surrounding it. Among these legends are tales of Jacob Waltz and the Lost Dutchman Mine in the Superstition Mountains, treasure buried by Mexican bandits somewhere on Mount Graham, and how one of the world's largest open pit copper mines swallowed up the entire town of Morenci.

Gila County played a colorful part in Arizona's history and has been the source of countless pieces of fiction involving range wars between cattlemen and sheepmen. The Graham-Tewksbury feud in Pleasant Valley lasted 15 years and cost lawmen and ranchers many lives. When peace finally came, settlers moved into what is now Payson, Pine, Strawberry, Young, and the Tonto Basin, and the first post office was established in 1886. Former Governor Rose Mofford calls Gila County home.

## GILA COUNTY GOVERNMENT

**COURTHOUSE**

1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231  
TDD: 520-425-0839

**BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501

**DISTRICT 1**

Ronald A. Christensen  
P.O. Box 2297  
Payson, AZ 85547  
520-474-2029 or 520-425-3231, ext. 407  
Fax: 520-474-0802

**DISTRICT 2**

Edward G. "Bunch" Guerrero  
520-425-3231, ext. 401

**DISTRICT 3**

Cruz Salas  
520-425-3231, ext. 402

**CLERK OF THE BOARD/CO. ADMINISTRATOR**

Steven L. Besich  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 404

**ATTORNEY**

Jerry B. DeRose  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 298

**SHERIFF**

Joe M. Rodriguez  
P.O. Box 311  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-4449

**TREASURER**

Priscilla Knuckey-Ralls  
P.O. Box 1093  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 202

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Armida Bittner  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 330

**RECORDER**

Linda Haught Ortega  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 230

**ASSESSOR**

Dale Hom  
P.O. Box 271  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 214

**SUPERIOR COURT**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Superior Courts*)

1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Edward L. Dawson

**DIVISION 2:** Presiding Judge Robert Duber II

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Margaret Toot  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 241

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**GLOBE REGIONAL JUSTICE COURT**

Justice of the Peace Patti Nolan  
1400 East Ash Street  
Globe, AZ 85501  
520-425-3231, ext. 320

**PAYSON REGIONAL JUSTICE COURT**

Justice of the Peace Ronnie O. McDaniel  
108 West Main  
Payson, AZ 85541  
520-474-5267

## GRAHAM COUNTY

**Created: March 10, 1881;**

**Population: 26,554 (1990), 33,275 (1998 est.);**

**County Seat: Safford;**

**Area: 4,618 square miles; 7% private;**

**Web site: [www.graham-cnty.org](http://www.graham-cnty.org)**

The Eleventh Territorial Legislature broke with tradition in naming the state's tenth county. Rather than naming it for an Indian tribe, the Legislature named it for Mount Graham, which stands 10,713 feet high at its highest peak. Before 1846, the peak had been known as Sierra Bonita, but was renamed Mount Graham after Lt. Col. James Duncan Graham, a senior officer in Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearney's U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers. The territory to form Graham County was taken from Pima and Pinal Counties. The County Board of Supervisors met for the first time on April 16, 1881, in Safford which they made the first county seat. Mr. A.M. Franklin gave the Board the use of three rooms for the court and jail. The Board's first order of

business was to authorize the sheriff to buy two iron cells measuring 6' x 8', and six pairs of handcuffs and shackles.

Two years, later, the county seat was moved to Solomonville, named after J.E. Solomon and his wife, Anna, who deeded 462 square feet of land to be used as the site for construction of a new courthouse and jail. The new courthouse was completed on April 7, 1884, at a cost of \$11,700 plus \$1,500 for furniture. The county seat was returned to Safford after an election was canvassed on July 12, 1915. An earlier election had not given Safford a clear majority over Pima, Central, and Thatcher. The old courthouse in Solomonville was sold to the highest bidder, and \$50,000 in bonds were sold to finance the new courthouse on Main Street. The

present courthouse was completed in 1916 and still stands today.



*Graham County General Services Building*

Marcos de Niza and Coronado passed through Graham County 300 years before American trappers traveled along the Gila River which runs through the center of the county. The area was the home of the Anasazi, the Hohokam, and several bands of Apache Indians. The first settlers in the upper Gila Valley were part of the California Column in the Civil War and originally settled in the Safford Valley. However, they learned that the river was ill-tempered and the soil was not suitable for agriculture; so they moved to the upper Gila Valley where they were protected by soldiers from Camp Goodwin, named for Arizona's first territorial governor. The camp was later abandoned because of an outbreak of malaria. Other points of protection were established at Fort Apache, Fort Grant, and Fort Thomas. Lieutenant William H. Emory led the first American scenic expedition in the Southwest and reported, in October 1846, that the land contained many prehistoric ruins.



Farming communities were established along the river in the 1870s, and the county seat of Safford was established in 1874 by a group of farmers from Gila Bend who had been flooded out too many times and decided to move upstream. These settlers named their town for Anson P.K. Safford, the third Territorial Governor. Safford, whose small physical stature earned him the nickname of the "little Governor," was the only governor to be granted a divorce by an act of the Legislature. The rich agricultural area today encompasses the towns of Thatcher, Eden, Central, and Bryce. Agriculture continues to be the single largest economic sector. About 33,000 acres along both sides of the Gila River are farmed, with 25,000 acres planted annually in cotton and the remainder with various crops, grains, and hay. The Safford Valley is the home of Pima cotton, world-

famous for its fiber smoothness and strength. Recently established greenhouse operations produce and market beefsteak tomatoes.

famous for its fiber smoothness and strength. Recently established greenhouse operations produce and market beefsteak tomatoes.



*Groundbreaking for the Eastern Arizona Regional Juvenile Detention Facility, March 17, 1999*

The Mount Graham International Observatory is located atop Mt. Graham, ten miles southwest of Safford. A consortium of astronomers and scientists from Steward Observatory, the University of Arizona, the Smithsonian Institution, the Vatican, and the Max Planck Institute selected the site. Reasons behind their choice included the high elevation of the mountain, the year-round good climate, relative freedom from light pollution, and proximity to existing astronomy facilities at the University of Arizona, Mt. Hopkins, Mt. Lemmon, and Kitt Peak. Two of the initial three telescopes were completed in 1993 and are operational. The 1.8 meter Lennon telescope, a \$1.5 million project sponsored jointly by the University of Arizona and the Vatican, will pioneer new paths in the design of optical/infrared telescopes. The sub-millimeter telescope, a \$7 million project sponsored by the University of Arizona and the Max Planck Institute, will pioneer new paths in radio astronomy. The third and most powerful of the three initial telescopes is the Large Binocular Telescope, an \$80 million project with multiple international partners. When completed, it will allow astronomers to see objects at much greater distances than now possible from any land-based facility.

The Old West Highway leaves I-10 at Lordsburg, New Mexico, and arrives in Phoenix via State Road 70. About 75 miles of this highway are in Graham County, an area that is rich in culture and history. Early Westerners, including Bat Masterson, Wyatt Earp, Doc Holliday, and desperados such as the Clanton Gang, the Apache Kid, and the legendary Pearl Hart, the West's only known female stagecoach robber, traveled through this area.

The Discovery Park museum and visitor center, located in Safford, focuses on the evolution of the southwest and illustrates that story in the Tunnel of Time, where one can travel through the ages and meet and learn about the people through their daring adventures and hard work in their struggle to tame the southwest. Displays include a trip through time when cotton was harvested by the Hohokam Indians, to mining, and into the future through astronomy. The museum will be built in three phases with the first building opening Labor Day weekend 1995.



*Graham County Courthouse*

The Graham County Regional Park is a 200-acre facility providing a wide array of year-round organized recreation programs, including men's and women's softball leagues, Little League, T-ball, horse racing, open greenbelt areas for family use, picnic ramadas, and stock car racing.

Graham County is home to unlimited outdoor recreational activities. Examples of the county's hiking trails include the Black Hills Back Country Byway and the Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Trail. The Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area is one of only two such designated sites in the United States. The county also contains San Carlos Lake, Roper Lake State Park, Tanque Hot Wells, and the Coronado National Forest. When climbing Mt. Graham, part of the Gila Mountains, one passes through five climatic zones on the way to the 10,700 foot summit.

Graham County presently contains 2,950,400 acres (4,618 square miles) of beautiful green, fertile farming areas, the majestic Gila Mountains, the Coronado National Forests with all their foliage, and, of course, the Gila River which flows through the center of the county. Graham County had 26,554 residents in the 1990 census.

## **GRAHAM COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

**(County Attorney, Clerk of the Court, Probation, Victim/Witness, JP #1, and Superior Court)**

800 Main Street  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3310  
TDD: 520-428-3562

### **GENERAL SERVICE ANNEX**

**(Board of Supervisors, County Manager and Administration, School Superintendent, Assessor, Recorder, Treasurer, Engineering, and Planning & Zoning)**

921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Haynes Moore  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3250

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Lynn W. Skinner  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3250

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Terry Bingham  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3250

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Terry Cooper  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3250

### **ATTORNEY**

Jack M. Williams  
800 Main Street  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3620

### **SHERIFF**

Frank D. Hughes  
523 Tenth Avenue  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3141

### **TREASURER**

Jean Reynolds  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3440

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Phyllis Bryce  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-2880

### **RECORDER**

Wendy John  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3560

### **ASSESSOR**

Jacque Attaway  
921 Thatcher Boulevard  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-2828

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

800 Main Street  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3310

**Presiding Judge:** Douglas Holt



**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Darlee Maylen  
800 Main Street  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-3100

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace Linda Norton  
800 Main Street  
Safford, AZ 85546  
520-428-1210

**PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Dewey Bryce  
P.O. Box 1159  
Pima, AZ 85543  
520-485-2771

## GREENLEE COUNTY

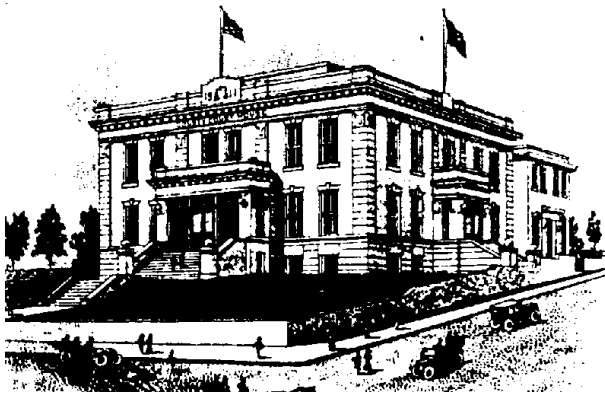
**Created: March 10, 1909;**

**County Seat: Clifton;**

**Area: 1,838 square miles; 6% private;**

**Population: 8,008 (1990), 8,825 (1996 est.)**

The tradition of naming Arizona's counties for local Indian tribes was broken for the second time by the 25th Territorial Assembly on March 10, 1909, in creating Greenlee County from portions of Graham County. Originally a proposal called for naming the county "Lincoln," but, when the votes were cast, the county was named for Mason Greenlee, a Virginian who came to the Clifton area in 1874, was driven out by the Apaches, but returned to stay in 1879. Mr. Greenlee died in 1913.



*Greenlee County Courthouse*

In 1870, a party of men from Silver City, New Mexico, pursuing horse-stealing Indians, found evidence of gold and copper ore near present-day Clifton-Morenci. These men went back to Silver City, but they later returned to prospect and locate rich copper deposits. The remoteness of the area and the ever-present threat of Indian attacks meant that developing these resources would require large sums of money. Henry Lesinsky, a successful Jewish merchant of Las Cruces and Silver City, New Mexico, decided to invest as a partner of Robert Metcalf, one of the original prospectors who had located the Longfellow claim. Lesinsky recruited miners from Mexico to do the smelting of copper ore in this new enterprise. Thus was born the Longfellow Copper Mining Company. After several rather unsuccessful attempts, a crude but workable smelter (three mud and rock furnaces fired by mesquite charcoal and hand bellows) was built between the confluence of Chase Creek and the San Fran-

cisco River. A small settlement of miners developed near the city, and, from that day forward, the vast majority of people from Clifton, Morenci, and Duncan have depended on the mining industry for their livelihood.

Three large copper mining companies were all operating at one time: Arizona Copper Mining Company, Detroit Copper Mining Company (now Phelps Dodge), and Shannon Copper Mining Company. James Colquhoun, an engineer and general manager of the Arizona Copper Company (this company had bought Lesinsky's property in 1882) pioneered a plan for concentrating low-grade porphyry coppers and also developed the principles of leaching that led to the profitable use of low-grade ores.

Several counties have had jurisdiction over Clifton. In 1872, the town was part of Yavapai County. Later, Apache County would have jurisdiction. In 1881, Graham County was created from parts of Apache and Pima counties. Clifton was in the part of Apache County that was ceded to Graham County. The citizens of Clifton liked this latest change, because the county seat was now only 45 miles away at Solomonville. Clifton was a wild mining town and was not interested in government, as indicated by its not fighting for the county seat even though Clifton had a greater population than Solomonville.

However, by the turn of the century, the people of Clifton began to fight for the establishment of a new county. Clifton and Morenci had a combined population of 10,000 while Safford and Solomonville had about half that number. The people of Clifton-Morenci felt that taxation without representation was happening again because most of the county officers were chosen by the political machine at Safford while the Clifton and Morenci mines were paying most of the county's taxes.

The fight for a new county continued into the early 1900s, at which time the managers of the three mining companies took up the fight too. The Arizona Copper Company wanted the new county to be named after Mr. Colquhoun, the head of the company. The leaders in Morenci wanted the name to be Douglas in honor of Dr. James Douglas, superintendent of the Detroit Copper Company of Morenci. This proposal caused the Clifton leaders to give up their proposed name of Colquhoun and substitute Lincoln instead. They sent John R. Hampton, a young lawyer working for the Shannon Copper

Company, to the State Legislature. He organized the fight that led to the establishment of Greenlee County. The mining companies decided to send a large delegation of local men to Phoenix to lobby for division. In Safford and Solomonville, banker Charles Solomon led the fight against the county division. When the bill was introduced before the Legislature in February 1909, many farmers and townspeople from Graham County made the trip to Phoenix to lobby against it. The bill passed by a majority of ten to one and then went to the House where an amendment to change the name of the county from Lincoln to Greenlee and to stall the passage of the bill failed on a close vote. Mr. Mills, general manager of the Detroit Copper Company, made a trade with the Safford opponents where the final division would be delayed for two years. This agreement, and the assumption by the new county of all Graham County debts amounting to \$146,000, appeased the Safford delegation. Almost all opposition ceased, and the bill passed the next day. Territorial Governor Joseph H. Kibbey signed the bill on March 10, 1909.

Greenlee County is one of the smaller counties of Arizona, only 120 miles long and about 20 miles wide. It contained, at the time of its establishment, 1,037,713 acres and had four populated towns. The new county had a population of about 12,000-13,000 people.

Both Clifton and Duncan fought to become the county seat. The citizens of Duncan argued that, because Duncan was the county's outlet to the rest of the world and thus more accessible, it should become the county seat. Clifton argued that it was nearer the county's geographical center and nearer to the population centers of Morenci and Metcalf. Clifton won the fight.

Besides the copper mines in the Clifton-Morenci-Metcalf area, the Duncan District of the Gila Valley also had mines.

Ash Peak and the mines in the mountains east of Duncan have produced precious metals. However, Duncan is considered a farming and ranching area. One of the first settlers was George R. York, who homesteaded a ranch on the Gila River and obtained a patent in 1879.

Ranching on Blue River, Eagle Creek, and the "Frisco" River has added to the county economy since the 1870s. The Double Circle, with ranch headquarters on Eagle Creek, was one of the three largest cattle companies in Arizona. The first wireless message used in the United States by the National

Forest Service was transmitted in 1916 from the Baseline Ranger Station on Blue River to Clifton, a distance of 40 miles.

Greenlee County has two basic climatic zones: the desert basin and range lowlands in the southern half, where mesquite grass, yucca, creosote, and salt bush grow; and the wooded highlands and mountains in the north, where yellow pine, Douglas fir, alpine flowers, bear, mountain lion, wild turkey, elk, and other wildlife abound. The Coronado Trail winds approximately 90 miles from 3,500 feet to 9,300 feet in altitude. The county is a treasure chest of semiprecious gems and minerals and one of the richest collector's fields in the Southwest. Copper mining remains the leading industry and economic base.



## **GREENLEE COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **OLD COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, County Attorney, and Public Fiduciary)**

5th Street & Webster  
P.O. Box 908  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-2072  
TDD: 520-865-2632

### **COURTHOUSE ANNEX**

**(Board of Supervisors, Administrator, Assessor, Recorder, School Superintendent, Treasurer, and other operating departments)**

5th Street & Leonard Avenue  
P.O. Box 908  
Clifton, AZ 85533

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

P.O. Box 908  
Clifton, AZ 85533

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Donald R. Stacey  
520-865-2072

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Hector Ruedas  
520-865-2072

### **DISTRICT 3**

Dixie L. Zumwalt  
520-865-2072

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Deborah Kay Gale  
520-865-2072

### **ATTORNEY**

Derek Rapier  
P.O. Box 1717  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-4108

### **SHERIFF**

Allen Williams  
P.O. Box 998  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-4149

### **TREASURER**

Patricia Hernandez  
P.O. Box 1227  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-3422

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Jon Jensen  
P.O. Box 1595  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-2822

**RECORDER**

Katie Clonts  
P.O. Box 1625  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-2632

**ASSESSOR**

Shirley Anderson  
P.O. Box 777  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-5302

**SUPERIOR COURT**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Superior Courts*)

P.O. Box 1296  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-3872

**Presiding Judge:** Monica Stauffer

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Cheryl Bowen  
P.O. Box 1027  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-4242

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PRECINCT #1--Clifton-Morenci**

Justice of the Peace Manuel R. Manuz  
P.O. Box 517  
Clifton, AZ 85533  
520-865-4312

**PRECINCT #2--Duncan**

Justice of the Peace Richard Jernigan  
P.O. Box 208  
Duncan, AZ 85534  
520-359-2536

## LA PAZ COUNTY

**Created:** January 1, 1983;

**Population:** 13,844 (1990), 19,300 (1998 est.);

**County Seat:** Parker;

**Area:** 4,518 square miles; 6% private;

**Web site:** [www.co.la-paz.az.us](http://www.co.la-paz.az.us)

La Paz County was created by submitting to the voters an initiative petition containing a minimum of 75% of the people residing in the portion of Yuma County wishing to form a new county, and 51% of the people residing in the remaining portion. The election was held on May 25, 1982, with the official canvass completed on June 5, 1982. The new county was created by a vote of 66.8% in favor of its organization. The county covers 4,518 square miles.



The name *La Paz* and the county seat of Parker were approved by the voters at the General Election held on November 2, 1982. On January 1, 1983, La Paz officially became Arizona's 15th county. The name *La Paz* means *the peace* in Spanish and has historical significance as the name of a boom town on the Colorado River that was founded in 1862, after the discovery of rich gold deposits nearby, and was named the county seat of territorial Yuma County. Indians led the way to the great gold strike in 1862 at a site near the Colorado River, about 40 miles south of present day Parker and less than ten miles north of Ehrenberg. Gold was discovered on January 12, 1862, an important date to many Mexican and Mexican-American Catholics in early Arizona. It was celebrated as the "Feast of Our Lady of Peace." By

1862, there were probably 5,000 men working in the gold mines, making La Paz one of the largest settlements in what was to become, the next year, the Arizona Territory. In 1864, La Paz lost by only one vote being declared the capital of Arizona Territory. The Territorial Legislature, in one of its first sessions, appropriated money for public schools in "large and important towns" such as San Xavier, Prescott, Mohave City, and La Paz. Also, in that same year, the first company of U.S. Army troops arrived.



*La Paz County Government Center*

La Paz and Ehrenberg became thriving river ports for steamboats and supply points for central Arizona towns and military installations. There were more than 5,000 people who worked the placers of La Paz and moved the freight and supplies that came by boat up the Colorado River. The Santa Fe Railroad did not arrive in Parker until almost the turn of the century, leaving the Colorado River as the only major highway. Ore was floated down the Bill Williams River to the Colorado River near today's Parker Dam, then on to the mouth of the Colorado River in Mexico. From there, ocean-going vessels continued the journey to San Francisco. In one of his last official acts before his assassination, President

Abraham Lincoln established the Colorado River Indian Reservation.

The decline of La Paz was caused by the playing out of the mines and the fact that the Colorado River changed its course in 1870, leaving the town “high and dry.” As the easy gold became scarce and the river shifted west, La Paz began to fade away, until it was a city dead and forgotten within its own century. Today, it is in the National Register of Historic Places, with future plans for further historic digs and eventually a tourist attraction at the old site.

La Paz boasts 30 square miles of water. The Bureau of Land Management controls almost 58% of the land. The Colorado

River Indian Tribes’ reservation accounts for about 8% of the land. Other public lands comprise approximately another 28%. Only 5% of the county land is private or owned by corporations. La Paz County is the third smallest of Arizona’s 15 counties and has the lowest population density with slightly more than four persons per square mile. All of La Paz County is an Enterprise Zone. In addition to Parker, the river town of Ehrenberg, and inland towns of Bouse, Quartzsite, Salome, and Wenden also lie within La Paz County. The county’s rugged landscape and the Colorado River combine to make tourism almost as important as agriculture to the county’s economy.

## **LA PAZ COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COUNTY OFFICES**

Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6115  
TDD: 520-669-8400

#### **Board of Supervisors, County Administrator, Finance Director, and MIS Director**

1108 Joshua Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6115

#### **Assessor, Recorder, School Superintendent, Treasurer, Community Development, Health & Sanitation, and Public Works**

1112 Joshua Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6165

#### **Probation and Public Defender**

1312 Kofa Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6188

#### **Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, and Public Fiduciary**

1316 Kofa Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6131

#### **County Attorney**

1320 Kofa Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6118

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

1108 Joshua Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Eugene M. “Gene” Fisher  
520-669-6115

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Clifford Edey  
520-669-6115

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Joyce Barker  
520-669-6115

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Donna J. Hale  
520-669-6115

### **ATTORNEY**

R. Glenn Buckelew  
P.O. Box 709  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6118

### **SHERIFF**

Marvin L. Hare, Sr.  
1109 Arizona Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6141

### **TREASURER**

Ellen Solper  
1112 Joshua, #203  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6145

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Charles Brandt  
1112 Joshua, #205  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6183

### **RECORDER**

Patricia L. Wall  
1112 Joshua Avenue, #201  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6136

### **ASSESSOR**

George Nault  
P.O. Box 790  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6165

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

1316 Kofa Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6134

**Presiding Judge:** Michael Irwin

### **CLERK OF THE COURT**

Sheri Newman  
1316 Kofa Avenue  
Parker, AZ 85344  
520-669-6131

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS***(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)***PRECINCT #4**

Justice of the Peace Mary A. Scott  
 P.O. Box 580  
 Quartzsite, AZ 85346  
 520-927-6313

**PRECINCT #5**

Justice of the Peace Joseph Deschaine  
 P.O. Box 661  
 Salome, AZ 85348  
 520-859-3871

**PRECINCT #6**

Justice of the Peace John C. Drum  
 1105 Arizona Avenue #4  
 P.O. Box BF  
 Parker, AZ 85344  
 520-669-2504

## MARICOPA COUNTY

*Created: February 14, 1871;**County Seat: Phoenix;**Area: 9,226 square miles; 30% private;**Population: 2,122,101 (1990), 2,800,000 (1999 est.);**Web site: [www.maricopa.gov](http://www.maricopa.gov)*

The Maricopa Indians called themselves *Pipatsje* (people) but received the name *Maricopa* from their neighbors, the Pima Indians. Maricopa County, the fifth Arizona county, was named after them.

*Maricopa County Complex*

After an initial failure in creating a highly developed system of irrigation, settlers in the area deepened the old Indian canals from the Salt River, producing lush fields of hay, grain, barley, pumpkins, and sweet potatoes for the surrounding villages, mining camps, and the military. Vulture Mine was discovered by Henry Wickenburg, and Maricopa County suddenly became a thriving area. Darrell Duppa, an Englishman, noting that a new civilization was rising from the ruins of an earlier Indian society, named the new town *Phoenix* after the mythical Phoenix bird that supposedly rose from the ashes.

The need for a dependable way to cross the Salt River became apparent to Charles Trumbull Hayden, who had built a mill by the river. So he put a ferry into service. The town that developed became known as Hayden's Ferry, but the name was later changed to Tempe.

The citizens of these early towns felt a need for a more local seat of government than the distant Prescott and petitioned the Legislature to create a new county. On February 14, 1871, the Territorial Legislature created Maricopa County from lands that were taken from Pima and Yavapai Counties.

Phoenix, which was to become the final site of the Territorial Capital in 1889, was designated the county seat. "Hancock's Store," purchased for \$3,000 in 1875, became the first courthouse.

In 1883, a new courthouse was built on the south side of Washington near Central Avenue at a cost of \$30,000. The imposing two-story brick building was the dominant landmark in Phoenix for many years. The jail cells were in the back, and prisoners were at first chained to a heavy rock, called "deadman," or to large logs. A joint courthouse-city hall was completed in 1929. The building is still in use today, housing justice of the peace courts and city courts. In 1965, a nine-story supplemental building was constructed across the street; this building is now known as the East Court Building. The 13-story Central Court Building was added to the complex in 1978.

*Lake Pleasant*

The Salt River is now impounded by dams, creating lakes such as Roosevelt, Apache, Canyon, and Saguaro, which provide playgrounds for fishing, picnicking, and water-skiing. Today, Maricopa County has a population of nearly three million people, and the Maricopa Indian Reservation, established in 1859 on the Gila River, occupies less than 1% of the county's 5,904,640 acres.

Maricopa County covers an area of 9,226 square miles with a population of 2,727,000 (1997 estimate) that totals nearly



59% of the state's residents. The county parks system contains 110,000 acres, the largest in the United States. Maricopa County's population places it sixth in the United States, exceeded only by Los Angeles County, California; Cook County, Illinois; Harris County, Texas; San Diego County, California; and Orange County, California. Maricopa County has a population greater than 17 states: Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Maricopa County's 9,226 square miles make it geographically larger than the states of Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. Maricopa County has 1,441 incorporated and 7,785 unincorporated square miles. Its area covers 132 miles east to west and 103 miles north to south. It has more than 1,300 miles of canals and 3,075 miles of roadways, 2,000 of which are paved.

Maricopa County includes the following regional parks: Estrella Mountain, Lake Pleasant, McDowell Mountain, and White Tank Mountains. It also includes the following recreation areas: Adobe Dam, Cave Creek, Ben Avery Shooting Range, Buckeye Hills, and Userly Mountain.



*Phoenix Statue*

The Maricopa County Seal, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on January 11, 1965, was designed by Paul Coze, French consul to Arizona and heraldry artist and expert. Elements of type and art were modernized in 1992. The seal features two circles: the outer circle enclosing the words "Maricopa County, Arizona" and the inner circle enclosing a shield, divided into four sections which bear a Western spur, a ball of cotton, a range of mountains, and an electronic symbol.

The shield is flanked on each side by a saguaro cactus. Atop the shield is a saguaro blossom, Arizona's state flower. Beneath the shield is a banner bearing the date 1871, the year the county was created by the Arizona Territorial government.

## **MARICOPA COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **CENTRAL COURTS BUILDING**

**(Superior Court and Clerk of the Court)**

201 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3271  
TDD: 602-506-2000

### **COUNTY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

**(Board of Supervisors, County Administrative Officer, Assessor, County Attorney, School Superintendent, and Treasurer)**

301 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

### **WEST COURTS BUILDING**

**(Recorder and Elections)**

111 South 3rd Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

301 West Jefferson, 10th Floor  
Phoenix, AZ 85003

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Fulton Brock  
602-506-1776

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Don Stapley  
602-506-7431

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Andrew W. Kunasek  
602-506-7562

#### **DISTRICT 4**

Janice K. Brewer  
602-506-7642

#### **DISTRICT 5**

Mary Rose Garrido Wilcox  
602-506-7092

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Fran McCarroll  
602-506-3767

### **ATTORNEY**

Richard Romley  
301 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3411

### **SHERIFF**

Joe Arpaio  
Wells Fargo Plaza, 100 West Washington  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-256-1801

### **TREASURER**

Doug Todd  
301 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3675

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Sandra E. Dowling  
301 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3866

### **RECORDER**

Helen Purcell  
111 South 3rd Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3628

### **ASSESSOR**

Kevin Ross  
301 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3877

**SUPERIOR COURT***(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)***East Court Building**201 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003**Central Court Building**201 West Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85003**West Court Building**111 South Third Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85003**Northeast Court Building**3739 North Civic Center Boulevard  
Scottsdale, AZ 85251**Northwest Court Building**10100 North 83rd Avenue  
Peoria, AZ 85345**Southeast Court Building**222 East Javelina Avenue  
Mesa, AZ 85210**Judges**

Robert D. Myers, Presiding Judge

Ronald S. Reinstein, Associate Presiding Judge

**Civil Judges**

Barry C. Schneider, Presiding Judge

Edward O. Burke

Colin F. Campbell

B. Michael Dann

Norman Davis

Kenneth L. Fields

John Foreman

Joseph B. Heilman

M. Jean Hoag

Jeffrey A. Hotham

Joseph D. Howe

J. Kenneth Mangum

Robert Oberbillig

William J. Schafer III

Jonathan H. Schwartz

John Sticht

David M. Talamante

**Criminal Judges**

Roger W. Kaufman, Presiding Judge

Gregory Martin, Associate Presiding Judge

Mark Aceto

Linda Akers

Silvia R. Arellano

Anna M. Baca

Edward Ballanger, Jr.

Dennis W. Dairman

Bernard J. Dougherty

Thomas Dunevant III

Alfred Fenzel

Frank T. Galati

Stephen A. Gerst

Robert L. Gottsfield

Ruth H. Hilliard

Sherry H. Hutt

Brian K. Ishikawa

Barbara M. Jarrett

**Judges (Cont'd)****Criminal Judges (Cont'd)**

Michael D. Jones

Alan S. Kamin

Paul A. Katz

James E. Keppel

Michael R. McVey

Thomas O'Toole

Peter Reinstein

**Family Judges**

Mark W. Armstrong, Presiding Judge

Louis A. Araneta

Pendleton Gaines

Cheryl K. Hendrix

Bethany G. Hicks

Cathy M. Holt

Crane McClennen

James E. McDougall

Barbara R. Mundell

Michael J. O'Melia

David L. Roberts

William L. Topf III

Maria del Mar Verdin

**Juvenile Judges**

Maurice Portley, Presiding Judge

Rebecca Albrecht

Arthur Anderson

Pamela J. Franks

Brian R. Hauser

James Padish

William P. Sargeant III

Linda K. Scott

**Probate Judge**

Donald F. Daughton, Presiding Judge

**Special Assignment Judges**

Susan R. Bolton, Presiding Judge

Daniel A. Barker

David R. Cole

Peter T. D'Angelo

Steven D. Sheldon

**Tax Court Judge**

Jeffrey S. Cates, Presiding Judge

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Michael K. Jeanes

201 West Jefferson

Phoenix, AZ 85003

602-506-3676

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS***(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)***BUCKEYE PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace G. Mike Osterfeld

100 North Apache, Suite C

Buckeye, AZ 85326

602-506-8118

**CHANDLER PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace J. Brian Lamb

2051 West Warner

Chandler, AZ 85224

602-963-6691

**GILA BEND PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Polly Getzwiller  
209 East Pima, P.O. Box 648  
Gila Bend, AZ 85337  
602-506-1589

**GLENDALE PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Quintin Tolby  
6830 North 57th Drive  
Glendale, AZ 85301  
602-939-9477

**MARYVALE PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Andy Gastelum  
4622 West Indian School  
Phoenix, AZ 85031  
602-245-0432

**MESA, EAST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace R. Wayne Johnson  
4811 East Julep, #128  
Mesa, AZ 85205  
602-985-0188

**MESA, NORTH PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Lester N. Pearce  
1837 South Mesa Drive  
Mesa, AZ 85202  
602-926-9731

**MESA, SOUTH & GILBERT PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Donald L. Skousen  
1837 South Mesa Drive  
Mesa, AZ 85210  
602-926-3051

**MESA, WEST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Clayton Hamblen  
2050 West University  
Mesa, AZ 85201  
602-964-2958

**NORTH VALLEY PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Kenneth Warren  
1 West Madison  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-5668

**PEORIA PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Lex E. Anderson  
7420 West Cactus  
Peoria, AZ 85381  
602-979-3234

**PHOENIX, CENTRAL PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace C. Stephen McMurry  
1 West Madison  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-1168

**PHOENIX, EAST PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace John Carpenter  
1 West Madison  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-506-3577

**PHOENIX, EAST PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Michael W. Orcutt  
4109 North 12th Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85014  
602-266-3741

**PHOENIX, NORTHEAST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Jacqueline McVay  
10255 North 32nd Street  
Phoenix, AZ 85028  
602-506-3731

**PHOENIX, NORTHWEST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace John Barclay  
11601 North 19th Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85029  
602-506-3968

**PHOENIX, SOUTH PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Pamela C. Gutierrez  
217 East Olympic Drive  
Phoenix, AZ 85040  
602-243-0318

**PHOENIX, WEST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Rachel Carillo  
527 West McDowell  
Phoenix, AZ 85003  
602-256-0292

**SCOTTSDALE PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Mark Dobronski  
3700 North 75th Street  
Scottsdale, AZ 85257  
602-947-7569

**TEMPE EAST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace John Ore  
1845 East Broadway, #8  
Tempe, AZ 85282  
602-967-8856

**TEMPE WEST PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Victor "Mike" Willkens  
1845 East Broadway, #8  
Tempe, AZ 85282  
602-967-8856

**TOLLESON PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Joseph Guzman  
9550 West Van Buren, #6  
Tolleson, AZ 85353  
602-936-1449

**WICKENBURG PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace John C. Henry  
155 North Tegner, Suite D  
Wickenburg, AZ 85390  
602-506-7391

# MOHAVE COUNTY

**Created: November 9, 1864;**

**County Seat: Kingman;**

**Area: 13,227 square miles; 12% private;**

**Population: 93,497 (1990), 142,925 (1999 est.);**

**Web site: [www.co.mohave.az.us](http://www.co.mohave.az.us)**

Mohave County was the second county created by the Territorial Legislature in 1864. It was named after the Mojave people who lived along the banks of the Colorado River.

In 1865, the northern part of Mohave County was set off as a separate county, called Pah-Ute; however, in 1876, parts of Pah-Ute and Mohave Counties, including the present site of Las Vegas, were attached to the state of Nevada. This left Pah-Ute so small, it was reattached to Mohave County in 1871. Today, most of the historic sites of "Arizona's Lost County" are covered by the waters of Lake Mead, impounded behind Hoover Dam.

After the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, ending the Mexican War and defining the boundaries of the United States, Mohave County began to attract settlers. Fort Mohave was established near the river.

Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves and Lieutenant Amiel Whipple traversed the 35th parallel in 1851 and 1854, respectively. Naval Lieutenant Edward Beale, commissioned to open a wagon road, first made the trip with the help of camels in 1857 and improved the road two years later.

In 1859, Fort Mojave was established on a bluff above the Colorado River. The Fort's mission was "to hold the Mojave and other Indians at and in the vicinity . . . in subjection and punish them for past outrage, if on investigation punishment is due." Fort Mojave was originally called Camp Colorado but was renamed Fort Mojave by its first commander, Major Lewis A. Armistead. Next to the Fort grew Mohave City. Soldiers discovered gold nearby and in the Cerbat Mountains.



In 1886, Congress granted a charter to the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad (later taken over by the Santa Fe Railroad) to construct a line on or near the 35th parallel. Lewis Kingman had begun the survey west from Albuquerque in 1880. On his return trip east from the Colorado River, he established the town site of Kingman. With the completion of the

railroad to Kingman on March 27, 1883, and through to California seven months later, settlement of the towns along the route began. Early settlers included ranchers, businessmen, and miners exploring the nearby Cerbat Mountains.

In 1890, Fort Mohave was turned over to the Indian Service for use as a school. The school operated until 1934. In 1942, the buildings were torn down and used as lumber. Nothing remains today from the original Mohave City.



*Mohave County Courthouse*

William H. Hardy established a community and trading center on the Colorado River, located at the most practical shipping point for overland trade to the mining communities and Hardyville became the county seat. It was later moved to Mineral Park. In 1887, an election was held to permanently locate the county seat of Mohave County in Kingman, the fifth and final county seat. The first courthouse in Mineral Park was completed in 1880 at a cost of \$9,700 and, in 1914, the wooden-structured courthouse in Kingman was torn down to make way for the stone courthouse that stands on the original site today.

The mining of gold, silver, copper, and molybdenum has, until recently, been a mainstay of the Kingman economy. The construction of Boulder Dam (now Hoover Dam) and the highway to it in the 1930s, the establishment of a major artillery gunnery school at the airport during World War II, and construction of Davis Dam following the war all provided new income and employment. In the 1960s, many retirees began settling in Mohave County. This, coupled with the start of manufacturing in the latter part of the decade, resulted in tremendous growth for the county.

Kingman boasts about its most famous resident, the well-known western actor Andy Devine. Devine's parents owned, ran, and lived in the Beale Hotel on Front Street, which was later renamed Andy Devine Avenue.

Kingman has served as the county seat since 1887. Incorporation in 1952 brought road paving, sidewalks, street lights, a town water system, and city parks. The cities of Lake Havasu and Bullhead City have grown from small boat-launch areas to incorporated cities of over 20,000 persons each. Both cities are located on the Colorado River. Lake Havasu is the home of the London Bridge. Both cities have a large population of retired people. In addition, Bullhead City

is home for about 8,000 people who work in the various casinos across the river in Nevada.

Mohave County's history has been shaped by the Colorado River, the railroad, and the mining industry. The river continues to play a vibrant role today, as one travels along the shores of man-made lakes and observes the new communities of Bullhead City, Lake Havasu City, and, across the Colorado River from Bullhead City, Laughlin, Nevada. Mohave County boasts 1,000 miles of shoreline on the Colorado River, Lake Mead, and Lake Mohave.

Hoover Dam, a 726-foot high hydroelectric facility, lies on the Colorado River between Arizona and Nevada. Lake Mead was formed by Hoover Dam. Further south along the Colorado lie Davis Dam and Lake Mohave.

The town of Chloride is an old mining town famous for its brightly painted murals. Oatman, another old west mining town, is the home of the "wild" burros roaming the streets looking for handouts. Topock is a bird watcher's paradise.

The Mohave County Seal depicts the Hualapai Mountains in the background with a deer walking. The words *Ditat Deus* are printed underneath.

## **MOHAVE COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, Justice Court)**

401 Spring Street, P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-9141  
TDD: 520-753-0769

### **JEFFREY S. JOHNSON BUILDING**

**(Board of Supervisors, County Manager, School Superintendent, Elections, Finance, Personnel, and Information Technology)**

809 East Beale Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

### **ARNOLD PLAZA**

**(Assessor, Recorder, Treasurer, and Data Processing)**

315 East Oak  
Kingman, AZ 86401

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Carol S. Anderson  
P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0722

#### **DISTRICT 2**

James Zaborsky  
1130 Hancock Road  
Bullhead City, AZ 86442  
520-758-0713

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Buster D. Johnson  
2001 North College Drive  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403  
520-453-0724

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Pat Chastain  
P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0731

### **ATTORNEY**

William J. Ekstrom  
315 4th Street, P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0719

### **SHERIFF**

Tom Sheahan  
301 West Beale  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0753

### **TREASURER**

Dora Goodmiller  
315 East Oak, P.O. Box 712  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0737

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Mike File  
809 East Beale, P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0747

### **RECORDER**

Joan McCall  
315 East Oak, P.O. Box 70  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0701

### **ASSESSOR**

Beverly Payne  
315 East Oak, P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0703

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

401 Spring Street  
Kingman, AZ 86401

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Gary R. Pope, Presiding Judge

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Randolph A. Bartlett

**DIVISION 3:** Judge Steven Conn

**DIVISION 4:** Judge James Chavez

**DIVISION 5:** Judge Robert Moon

**DIVISION 6:** Judge Richard Weiss, pro tem

### **CLERK OF THE COURT**

Virlynn Tinnell  
401 Spring Street, P.O. Box 7000  
Kingman, AZ 86401  
520-753-0713

### **JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)*

#### **BULLHEAD CITY PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Gary Arend  
2225 Trane Road  
Bullhead City, AZ 86442  
520-758-0709

#### **CERBAT PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace John Taylor  
P.O. Box 29  
Kingman, AZ 86402  
520-753-0701



**MOCCASIN PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace I. McKay Heaton  
Moccasin, AZ 86022  
520-643-7104

**KINGMAN PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Larry Imus  
P.O. Box 29  
Kingman, AZ 86402  
520-753-0710

**LAKE HAVASU PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Michael Centofanti  
2001 N. College Drive  
Lake Havasu City, AZ 86403  
520-453-0705

## NAVAJO COUNTY

**Created: March 21, 1895;**

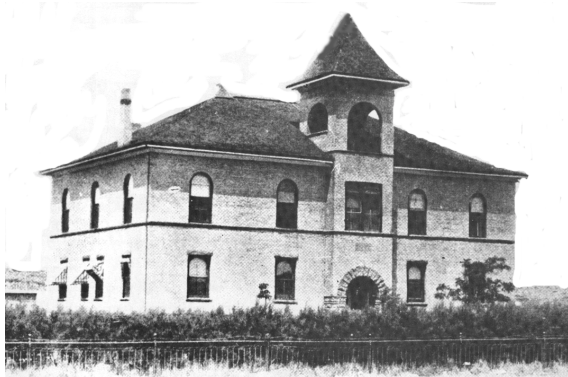
**County Seat: Holbrook;**

**Area: 9,910 square miles; 18% private;**

**Population: 77,658 (1990), 86,625 (1998 est.);**

**Web site: [www.co.navajo.az.us](http://www.co.navajo.az.us)**

Navajo County was named for the Indian tribe, *Apaches de Navajo* (Apaches of the cultivated fields). The county was originally included in Yavapai County when the Arizona Territory was formed. Later, in 1879, the area became part of Apache County, and finally, in 1895, it became a county in its own right after much resistance. At the time of its formation, Navajo County was the fifth largest county in Arizona with an area of 9,911 square miles extending over 225 miles north to south and about 50 miles east to west. The northern two-thirds of the county is a semi-arid plateau that receives approximately 10-15 inches of precipitation per year. The southern third is higher, wetter, and more rugged, with 20-25 inches of precipitation per year. Pinion, juniper, and Ponderosa pine grow in the forest in the southern region. The drainage of the region is dominated by the Little Colorado River which flows northwestward into the (big) Colorado River. Indian reservations account for 67% of the county's land; 18% is privately owned; 6% is owned by the state of Arizona; 8% is owned by the United States Forest Service; and 1% is owned by the Bureau of Land Management.



*Navajo County Courthouse*

Europeans first explored the Little Colorado River in the 16th century. No evidence exists showing that any of these early explorers planned to stay. Many were traveling on to the Yavapai mining region. In 1851, an exploration party under the direction of Secretary of War Jefferson Davis and under the leadership of Captain Lorenzo Sitgreaves, reported on the topography and scarcity of water along the 35th parallel. In 1853, Secretary Davis authorized Lieutenant Amiel Whipple to locate a route along the 35th parallel. Lt. Whipple's recordings became the most complete geographic

report of the region. In 1856, Edward F. Beale saw the need for a highway connecting Fort Defiance, Arizona, with California and, in 1857, conducted a wagon road survey for the Army.

James Stinson was trying to deliver cattle to southern Arizona when he missed a fork of the Little Colorado River and went down Silver Creek. The area impressed him as a potential ranch, and he persuaded Will C. Barnes and Dan Ming to join him in 1873. These early ranchers raised cattle which they sold to Fort Apache. During the five years that Stinson owned the ranch, he dug over a mile of ditches from Silver Creek and irrigated 300 acres of land.

In 1872-1873, Jacob Hamblin and L.W. Roundy led a party of 12 Utah Mormons to the area. Their group crossed the Little Colorado River at Sunset Crossing and founded Brigham City in 1875, naming the settlement for Brigham Young whose plans to settle along the Little Colorado River were some of his last. The settlements included St. Joseph (now Joseph City), Sunset, Obed, and Brigham City. Joseph City is the only one still surviving and is the oldest Anglo-American town in Arizona. In 1877, Brigham Young sent William J. Flake to Arizona, and his group settled near Old Taylor that same year. Flake became discouraged with the United Order of the Mormons and left to search New Mexico and northeastern Arizona for land to settle. The only land he liked was the Stinson ranch near Silver Creek. He eventually bought the ranch from Stinson. Erastus Snow arrived in the Silver Creek area in September 1878. Snow was the Mormon Apostle in charge of southern colonization and helped negotiate the land deal with James Stinson. These two early Mormon pioneers were the source of the name of the town of Snowflake. Livestock played an important role in the town's economy. Traditionally, a claim on unsettled land could be made by planting peach and plum pits on the perimeter of the land. When the trees blossomed, the claim became inviolate.

Colonel Corydon E. Cooley, a scout for General Crook during the Apache wars, headed west from Santa Fe in search of the fabled Doc Thorn Mine, rumored to be in the wilds of the White Mountains. He first settled near Fort McDowell, where he farmed and supplied the Fort with vegetables. While surveying a road from Fort Apache to Camp Verde, he discovered the area where Show Low lies today and thought it was the finest timbered and watered country he had ever seen. He found out that Marion Clark had already made claim to the area. The two formed a partnership in 1872 and became the first known permanent white settlers. They

farmed the Show Low ranch from 1873 to 1876. When the partnership ended, the two men decided to play a game of Seven-up to see who would get the ranch. As Clark was dealing the cards, he told Cooley that if he “showed low,” he would take the ranch. Cooley had low cards and supposedly said, “Show Low it is.” Cooley got the ranch, and the town of Show Low got its name.

The town of Holbrook was named for the chief engineer of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. Because rustling, hangings, and shootings were a common occurrence in Holbrook, the town carried the nickname “The town too tough for women and children” in the 1800s. Commodore Perry Owens, a colorful lawman of that time, single-handedly killed three men and wounded a fourth in 1887 in Holbrook.

Winslow, named for the president of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, was chosen as an ideal site for the railroad division center because it was near water. Mormons also settled Heber, named for Heber J. Grant, a prominent member of the Mormon Church. Overgaard, originally known as Oklahoma Flat, received its name from the area’s first sawmill owner. The Pinetop-Lakeside area originally bore the name of Fairview, but the name was changed in 1906 after Rainbow Lake was created. A difference in atti-

tudes towards growth developed between Pinetop-Lakeside and Heber-Overgaard citizens. The outside influences and considerable cultural and ethnic mix of the people in Pinetop-Lakeside produced many ideas on how the area should grow. Heber-Overgaard citizens felt that, as long as people could find adequate employment in existing industries, there was no need to pursue other types of industries for the area.

Navajo County is diverse, with coal mining in the north, “sunbirding” in the south, farming in the stream valleys, electric power generation at Joseph City, lumbering near the national forests, transportation and communication along I-40 and the rail lines, casino gambling, and skiing on the Apache reservation, and other forms of tourism and recreation.

The first Board of Supervisors met at 2 p.m. on April 1, 1895. To begin the year-long celebration marking the 100th anniversary of Navajo County, a reenactment of that first meeting was held on April 1, 1995, at 2 p.m.

Navajo, Apache, and Hopi Indians live in Navajo County. The county is home to the Petrified Forest, Monument Valley, and the prehistoric ruins of the Navaho National Monument.

## **NAVAJO COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **ADMINISTRATION**

100 East Carter Drive/South Highway 77  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4000  
TDD: 520-524-4294

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Percy Deal  
520-524-4053

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Jesse Thompson  
520-524-4053

#### **DISTRICT 3**

M.E. “Tommie Tee” Thompson  
520-524-4053

#### **DISTRICT 4**

Lewis Tenney  
520-524-4053

#### **DISTRICT 5**

Larry Vicario  
520-524-4053

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Judy Jones  
520-524-4053

### **ATTORNEY**

Melvin Bowers, Jr.  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4026

### **SHERIFF**

Gary H. Butler  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4300

### **TREASURER**

J.R. DeSpain  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4172

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

B.G. Bennett  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4204

### **RECORDER**

Laurette Justman  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4190

### **ASSESSOR**

Frank L. Turley  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4084

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Tom Wing  
520-524-4213

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Carolyn Holliday, Presiding  
Judge  
520-524-4217

**DIVISION 3:** Judge Gloria Kindig  
520-524-4220

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Juanita Mann  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4188

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace John Lamb  
P.O. Box 668  
Holbrook, AZ 86025  
520-524-4229

**PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Alison Burns Kolomitz  
P.O. Box 808  
Winslow, AZ 86047  
520-289-6840

**PRECINCT #3**

Justice of the Peace Fred Peterson  
P.O. Box 902  
Snowflake, AZ 85937  
520-536-4141

**PRECINCT #4**

Justice of the Peace Evelyn E. Bradley  
P.O. Box 38  
Kayenta, AZ 86033  
520-697-3522

**PRECINCT #5**

Justice of the Peace T. Kent Brewer  
P.O. Box 3085  
Show Low, AZ 85901  
520-537-2213

**PRECINCT #6**

Justice of the Peace Cheryl Martin  
P.O. Box 2020  
Lakeside, AZ 85929  
520-368-6200

## PIMA COUNTY

*Created November 8, 1864;*

*Population: 666,880 (1990), 823,900 (1998 est.);*

*County Seat: Tucson;*

*Area: 9,240 square miles; 13% private;*

*Web site: [www.co.pima.az.us](http://www.co.pima.az.us)*

The Spaniards were responsible for naming the Indians who inhabited what is now northern Sonora, Mexico, and southern Arizona. Not understanding the Spaniards when they asked what their name was, the Indians used a negative, *Pim*. The Spaniards adopted the name *Pimería Alta* meaning "Upper Land of the Pimas." They are still known as the Pima Indians today.



*Old Pima County  
Courthouse*

Pima County was the last of the four original counties created. It was the second largest, extending south of the Gila River and representing almost all of the part of Arizona acquired from Mexico by the Gadsden Purchase. Later, the counties of Maricopa, Pinal, Cochise, Graham, and Santa Cruz were taken from Pima County.

Historians still argue about whether the history of the

county began with Cabeza de Vaca's trek or with Marcos de Niza's exploration of the north. Like the other original counties, the history of Pima County far predates its creation as a county.

The Spanish settlement began in Pima County in 1691, when Father Kino entered Arizona, traveling from his base mission, "Our Lady of Sorrows," situated about 70 miles south of Nogales. He built temporary missions at San Xavier del Bac (still in use as a church for the Tohono O'odham Nation) and San Jose de Tumacácori (preserved as a National Historic Monument). Gold and silver were discovered in the

Santa Rita Mountains and prospectors began to arrive. Only a few were successful, but they stayed to see the expansion of mining and ranching in the area in spite of the continuous assaults by the Apaches.

The Spanish policy of bribing the Apaches to observe a semblance of peace allowed growth. The Apaches roamed the country nearly at will, in spite of the Royal Presidio de San Agustín del Tucson, established in 1752 with a garrison of 50 men. The presidio, completed in 1781, was surrounded by an adobe wall 12 feet high and about 750 feet on each side and housed a chapel, graveyard, barracks, commandant's quarters, stable, granary, and storage buildings. Mexican settlers and friendly Indians built their homes close to the walls seeking protection from the ever-present threat of the raiding Apaches. Even with the presidio, the frontier suffered. When the Spanish quit bribing the Apaches, many settlements were abandoned. Only the presence of soldiers allowed Tucson to continue as the northern outpost of Mexico. In fact, Mexican troops remained to protect the citizens even after the Gadsden Purchase and until the first American soldiers came into southern Arizona in 1856.

Tucson became the capital of the territory in 1867 and stayed the capital for ten years. The first courthouse was built in 1868, serving the county until 1881, when the Southern Pacific Railroad reached Tucson bringing new settlers and more commerce. A second courthouse was built that same year. When excavation began for a new courthouse in 1928, it was discovered that the planned building would cover where the southwest corner and part of the east wall had surrounded the old presidio. A section of the wall, uncovered in the excavation, has been saved and is displayed in the courthouse as a memorial to the early settlers in Tucson. The new Pima County Courthouse is still in use and is an outstanding

high-rise building complements the governmental complex. Pima County still covers nearly 6,000,000 acres (9,240 square miles), with 42% of the area occupied by the Pascua Yaqui Tribe and Tohono O'odham Nation. Pima County is also the site of Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, the Univer-

sity of Arizona, and a rapidly expanding electronics industry. The 1990 census placed the county's population at 666,880; a 1995 census placed the county's population at 766,172, almost a 15% increase in five years. The 1998 estimated population figures show another 7.5% growth.

## **PIMA COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court and Clerk of the Court)**

110 West Congress  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-8401  
TDD: 520-740-8093

### **OLD COURTHOUSE**

**(Assessor, Recorder, Treasurer and Justice Courts)**

115 North Church  
Tucson, AZ 85701

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

**(Board of Supervisors, Clerk of the Board, and County Administrator)**

130 West Congress  
Tucson, AZ 85701

### **HEALTH & WELFARE BUILDING**

**(Health Department and Facilities Management)**

150 West Congress  
Tucson, AZ 85701

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

130 West Congress, 11th Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Mike Boyd  
520-740-2738

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Dan Eckstrom  
520-740-8126

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Sharon Bronson  
520-740-8051

#### **DISTRICT 4**

Ray Carroll  
520-740-8094

#### **DISTRICT 5**

Raul M. Grijalva  
520-740-8126

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Lori Godoshian  
130 West Congress, 5th Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-8449

### **ATTORNEY**

Barbara LaWall  
32 North Stone, 14th Floor  
Tucson, 85701  
520-740-5600

### **SHERIFF**

Clarence Dupnik  
1750 East Benson Highway  
Tucson, AZ 85714  
520-741-4700

### **TREASURER**

James Lee Kirk  
115 North Church  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-8341

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Linda Arzoumanian  
130 West Congress, 4th Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-8451

### **RECORDER**

F. Ann Rodriguez  
115 North Church  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-4350

### **ASSESSOR**

Rick Lyons  
115 North Church  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-8330

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

110 West Congress, 1st Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701

#### **Judges**

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Lina S. Rodriguez

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Charles Harrington

**DIVISION 3:** Judge Kenneth Lee

**DIVISION 4:** Judge Steven Villarreal

**DIVISION 5:** Judge John Quigley

**DIVISION 6:** Judge Charles S. Sabalos

**DIVISION 7:** Judge Leslie Miller

**DIVISION 8 (Juvenile):** Judge John Davis

**DIVISION 9:** Judge Michael Brown

**DIVISION 10:** Judge John S. Leonardo

**DIVISION 11:** Judge Bernardo P. Velasco

**DIVISION 12 (Juvenile):** Judge Deborah Bernini

**DIVISION 13 (Juvenile):** Judge Patricia Escher

**DIVISION 14:** Judge Richard D. Nichols

**DIVISION 15:** Judge Michael D. Alfred

**DIVISION 16:** Judge Howard Hantman

**DIVISION 17:** Judge Margaret M. Houghton

**DIVISION 18:** Judge Richard Fields

**DIVISION 19:** Judge Clark Munger

**DIVISION 20:** Judge Nanette M. Warner

**DIVISION 21:** Judge John F. Kelly

**DIVISION 22:** Judge Michael Cruikshank

**DIVISION 23:** Gordon T. Alley, Presiding Judge

**DIVISION 24:** Judge Robert Donfeld

**DIVISION 25:** Judge Cindy K. Jorgenson

**DIVISION 26:** Judge Edgar Acuña

**DIVISION 27:** Christopher Browning

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Patti Noland  
110 West Congress, 1st Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3200

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace Robert Gibson  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

**PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Jose Luis Castillo  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

**PRECINCT #3**

Justice of the Peace John Casey  
111 La Mina  
Ajo, AZ 85321  
520-387-7684

**PRECINCT #4**

Justice of the Peace Carmen Maria Dolny  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

**PRECINCT #5**

Justice of the Peace Jim Green  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

**PRECINCT #6**

Justice of the Peace Paul Simon  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

**PRECINCT #7**

Justice of the Peace Charles Shipman  
601 North La Cañada  
Green Valley, AZ 85614  
520-648-0658

**PRECINCT #8**

Justice of the Peace Susan Bacal  
115 North Church, 2nd Floor  
Tucson, AZ 85701  
520-740-3505

## PINAL COUNTY

*Created: February 1, 1875;*

*County Seat: Florence;*

*Area: 5,386 square miles; 26% private;*

*Population: 116,379 (1990), 153,075 (1998 est.);*

*Web site: [www.co.pinal.az.us](http://www.co.pinal.az.us)*

The 8th Territorial Legislature created Pinal County from portions of Maricopa and Pima Counties on February 1, 1875, after being petitioned by the citizens living along the upper Gila River. Pinal County was the sixth county in Arizona. Florence, named after Territorial Governor McCormick's sister, boasted a population of 500, three flour mills, and one smelter and became the county seat. The first order of business for the new county officials was to instruct the sheriff to rent a house to use as a jail.

The first courthouse, built in 1878, still stands and is considered to be the oldest building in Arizona in continuous use. Now a museum, the building has also been a hospital and the welfare board office. The second courthouse was completed in 1891 at a cost of \$29,000 and is a prime example of Victorian architecture. This building still houses some of the county offices, was refurbished in 1966, and has been entered into the National Register of Historic Places. The third Pinal County Courthouse, completed in 1961, has a contemporary design. Since its construction, the building has undergone two major additions and one major remodeling. It serves as the hub of a number of stately buildings called the County Complex.

The name of the county was chosen to continue the trend of naming Arizona's counties after local Indian tribes. The Apache Indians living in eastern Arizona called themselves "Pinal", meaning *deer people*. The word also means *of the pine* in Spanish. Both meanings were appropriate because the Indian located their villages on pine-topped mountains abounding with deer and other wildlife. The central range of the mountains still bears the name *Pinal*.



*Second Pinal County Courthouse*

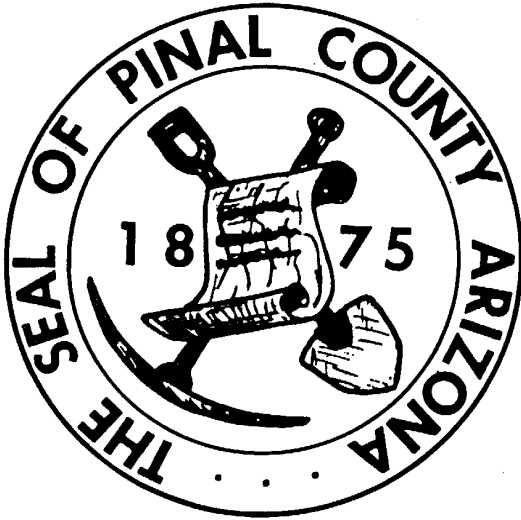
The Pima Indians established their villages farther downstream, in the vicinity of the present Gila River Reservation. Earlier Indian communities had flourished around the Casa Grande Ruins National Historic Monument. The Casa Grande, a multi-storied building meaning *big house*, was surrounded by a complex of settlements and well-irrigated fields. The site was already in ruins as far back as 1694 when Father Kino first visited the area.

The county has two distinct regions: the eastern portion contains mountains with elevations to 6,000 feet and is a copper mining area; the western region consists of low desert valleys and irrigated agriculture. The state owns 35% of Pinal County, with 26% owned by individuals and corporations. Indian reservations account for 23% of the land. The U.S.



Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management control another 15% with the remaining 1% public land.

Communities actively involved in copper mining and smelting include Mammoth, Oracle, San Manuel, Kearny, and Superior. Agricultural communities include Eloy, Picacho, Picacho Peak, Red Rock, and Arizona City. The cities of Apache Junction, Arizona City, Coolidge, and Casa Grande have diversified their economic base to include manufacturing, trade, and services. Their location in a major growth corridor between Phoenix and Tucson has facilitated this diversification. Almost all of Pinal County is an Enterprise Zone.



The county contains many interesting sites, including the Casa Grande Ruins National Monument, the Southwestern Arboretum near Superior, Oracle State Park, and the Biosphere II near Oracle. The county is the home of the Ak-

Chin Indian Reservation and the Gila River Indian Reservation, both of which operate casinos on their reservations.

Present-day Pinal County prospers through multi-faceted industries, including mining, manufacturing, farming, ranching, services, transportation, and tourism. The county's desert areas attract retirees from many parts of the nation. Pinal County's population is expected to surpass 165,000 by the year 2,000. Pinal County is very stable; its future is bright.

#### **Major Accomplishments of the Board of Supervisors, 1995-1999:**

- 1995: Dedicated the Pinal County Adult Detention Facility. The \$18 million, two-story facility was built without a direct impact on taxpayers through an innovative partnership formed by Pinal County and other organizations.
- 1996: Hosted Critical Incident Management Conference for more than 200 emergency service personnel.  
Continued progress on the Picacho Reservoir Riparian Enhancement Project.
- 1997: Began design process on the Picacho Lake Project.
- 1998: Began construction of the Arizona Trails Project and completed five miles.  
Established exact location of Lost Goldmine Trail and continued archaeological recovery.
- 1999: Completed the renovation of the old county jail into Administration Building III.  
Created a One-Stop Shop for Public Works, Building Safety, Air Quality, Planning & Development, and Environmental Health Departments.  
Dedicated the Juvenile Detention Facility Addition on May 21.

## **PINAL COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **OLD COURTHOUSE**

**(Assessor and Treasurer)**

135 North Pinal Street  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6000  
TDD: 520-868-7166

### **NEW COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court and Clerk of the Court)**

31 North Pinal Street, Building E  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **COURT ANNEX**

31 North Pinal Street, Building B  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING #A**

**(County Manager, Finance, Purchasing, Human Resources, Information Technology, Administrative Services, and Elections)**

31 North Pinal Street, Building A  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING #D**

**(County Attorney and School Superintendent)**

31 North Pinal Street, Building D  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING #F**

**(Public Works, Planning & Development, Building Safety, Air Quality, and Environmental Health)**

31 North Pinal Street, Building F  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **RECORDER & VOTER REGISTRATION**

383 North Main Street  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **SURVEY DEPARTMENT**

31 North Pinal Street, Building C  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

P.O. Box 827  
Florence, AZ 85232

### **DISTRICT 1**

Lionel D. Ruiz  
520-868-6211

**DISTRICT 2**

Sandie Smith  
520-868-6211

**DISTRICT 3**

Jimmie B. Kerr  
520-868-6211

**CLERK OF THE BOARD/COUNTY MANAGER**

Stanley D. Griffis, Ph.D.  
P.O. Box 827  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6212

**ATTORNEY**

Robert Carter Olson  
P.O. Box 887  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6282

**SHERIFF**

Frank R. Reyes  
P.O. Box 867  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6833

**TREASURER**

Jim L. Turnbull  
P.O. Box 729  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6425

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Jack Harmon  
P.O. Box 769  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6565

**RECORDER**

Laura Dean-Lytle  
P.O. Box 848  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-7121

**ASSESSOR**

L. Paul Larkin  
P.O. Box 709  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6361

**SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

31 N. Pinal Street, Building E.  
Florence, AZ 85232

**SUPERIOR COURT (cont'd)****Judges**

**DIVISION 1:** Judge James E. Don, Presiding  
Judge

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Gilberto V. Figueroa

**DIVISION 3:** Judge William J. "Bill" O'Neil

**DIVISION 4:** Judge Boyd Johnson

**DIVISION 5:** Judge Kelly Marie Robertson

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Alma J. Haught  
P.O. Box 2930  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6296

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)*

**FLORENCE PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace Kema Granillo  
P.O. Box 1818  
Florence, AZ 85232  
520-868-6578

**CASA GRANDE PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Philip Bain  
820 East Cottonwood Lane, #B  
Casa Grande, AZ 85222  
520-836-5471

**ELOY PRECINCT #3**

Justice of the Peace Toni Lorona  
P.O. Box 586  
Eloy, AZ 85231  
520-466-9221

**MAMMOTH/SAN MANUEL PRECINCT #4**

Justice of the Peace Joe Ruiz  
P.O. Box 117  
Mammoth, AZ 85618  
520-487-2262

**ORACLE PRECINCT #5**

Justice of the Peace Robert Kent  
OMSR Box 3924  
Oracle, AZ 85623  
520-896-9250

**SUPERIOR PRECINCT #6**

Justice of the Peace Bruce Griffith  
60 Main Street, P.O. Box 9  
Superior, AZ 85273  
520-689-5871

**APACHE JUNCTION PRECINCT #7**

Justice of the Peace Corwin Brundrett  
575 North Idaho, #200  
Apache Junction, AZ 85219  
602-982-2921

**MARICOPA PRECINCT #8**

Justice of the Peace Tomas Rodriguez  
P.O. Box 201  
Maricopa, AZ 85239  
520-568-2451

## SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

**Created:** March 15, 1899;

**County Seat:** Nogales;

**Area:** 1,246 square miles; 39% private;

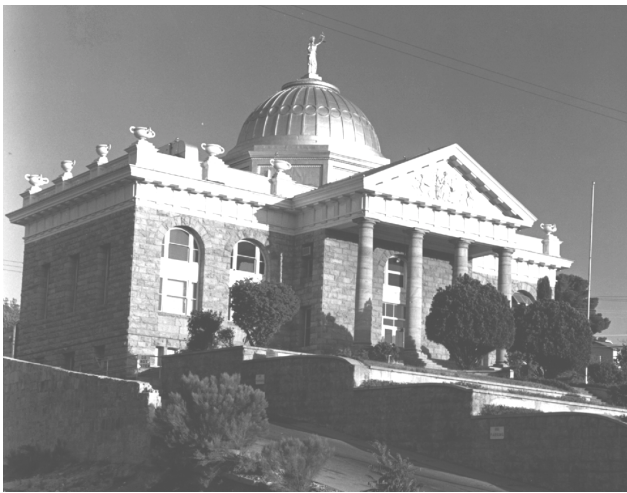
**Population:** 29,676 (1990), 36,650 (1998 est.)

"Someone ran into the street waiving a telegram. The fire bell rang, whistles blew, all manner of arms were fired. Peo-

ple in Nogales thought there was a Yaqui raid. Strangers in hotels and saloons dropped under the tables." That was how

the *Tucson Citizen* (March 18, 1899) reported the news that Santa Cruz County had been recognized as a political entity and was no longer part of Pima County. Residents of the border area had complained that their interests differed from those of the Tucson people. They said the county collected taxes from the southern sector and spent the money on road improvements elsewhere. Furthermore, the county seat was in Tucson, and the round trip of 135 miles cost \$10.50 by railroad. Such distances made it a hardship for those needing to use county facilities. After a four-year campaign, Arizona's 10th Territorial Governor, Nathan O. Murphy, signed a bill on March 15, 1899, creating the new county.

The new county, the state's smallest, contained 1,260 square miles and, in 1899, approximately 4,000 people. Despite its small size, Santa Cruz County has a rich historical background. Evidence of prehistoric Indian settlements can be found along the Santa Cruz River. Spanish missionaries and settlers arrived in the region in the 17th Century. Tumacácori is one of the missions Father Kino established in the Pimería Alta region in 1696. The Spanish also built a presidio at Tubac in 1751, making it one of the oldest European settlements in the state. The county's history is intimately connected to Mexico's history, since it was once part of Mexico. Only after the Gadsden Purchase in 1854 did the area become part of the New Mexico Territory, later to become Arizona. From the Spanish Colonial era until the late 1880s, Apache war parties frequently resisted outside immigration into the region. The last military action in Santa Cruz occurred in January 1918 when a detachment of the U.S. 10th Cavalry engaged in a battle against a band of Yaquis from Sonora, Mexico.

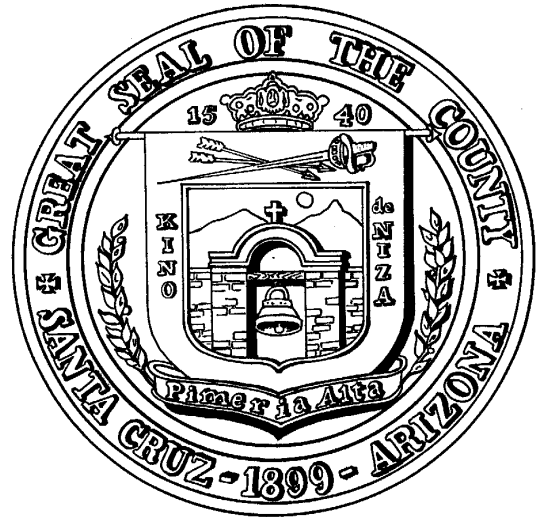


*Santa Cruz County Courthouse*

Some of the oldest mines in Arizona were located in Santa Cruz County, including the Santa Rita Mines, the Mowry, the Trench, and the Flux. So were some of the oldest ranches, such as the San Rafael, the Buena Vista, the Babacomari, the Tumacácori, and the Calabasas. All of these ranches derived from Mexican land grants originating from Spanish grants.

Before the county courthouse was built in 1904, county officials conducted business in a suite of 12 rooms in the Marsh Building in Nogales, and they rented the theater downstairs for court sessions. On an "ideal" February day in 1903, 500

people paraded to the music of a marching band from the Masonic Hall to the site on Morley Avenue at Court Street where they witnessed the laying of the cornerstone for the Santa Cruz County Courthouse. Judge E.B. Williams addressed the crowd, and, in an impressive ceremony using three silver goblets, the stone was "anointed" with "the wheat of nourishment, the wine of plenty, and the oil of joy." Placed inside the cornerstone were a list of the names of the county officials and copies of the most recent edition of the *Oasis* and *Vidette* newspapers.



Henry C. Trost designed the original courthouse in a Neo-classical Revival style with a pillared portico and silvered dome; it was completed January 2, 1904. Roy and Titcomb constructed the building at a cost of \$35,000 on a lot purchased from Anton Proto for \$2,000. Proto had originally purchased the land two years previously for \$12. The county paid the Pauley Jail Building Company \$4,761 to build a four-cell jail. F.F. Rodriques installed an independent water system including a windmill on a 300-foot tower behind the building. The courthouse was entered into the National Register of Historic Places in 1978.

Being separated from Mexico by an imaginary line has added to the unique history of Santa Cruz County. The blending of cultures gives the area an international flavor; most residents are bilingual. Cultural pluralism adds to the spirit of friendliness, understanding, and cooperation among the people living there.

More than 60% of the county is either in the Coronado National Forest or under state lease. However, communities abound within the county with Nogales as the largest and the county seat. Other communities include Amado, Arivaca, Canelo, Carmen, Duquesne, Elgin, Patagonia, Lochiel, Madera Canyon, Rio Rico, Sonoita, Tubac, and Tumacácori. The produce business, small manufacturing, and tourism are important to the county's economy. Rural areas also support the economy with cattle and horse ranches. Nature lovers and history buffs are particularly attracted to the mountains and oak-studded hills of the little oasis in the Sonoran Desert called Santa Cruz County.

## **SANTA CRUZ COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7800  
TDD: 520-761-7816

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Robert Rojas  
520-761-7800

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Robert Damon  
520-761-7800

#### **DISTRICT 3**

Ron R. Morriss  
520-761-7800

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Melinda Meek  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7800, ext. 3051

### **ATTORNEY**

Martha S. Chase  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7850

### **SHERIFF**

Tony Estrada  
1525 North Bankard  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7869

### **TREASURER**

Caesar Ramirez  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7800, ext. 3015

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Roberto "Bob" Canchola  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7800, ext. 3062

### **RECORDER**

Suzanne "Suzie" Sainz  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7800, ext. 3037

### **ASSESSOR**

Felipe Fuentes  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7845

### **SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

2150 Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7806

**Division 1:** Roberto C. Montiel, Presiding Judge

**Division 2:** Jose M. Lerma

### **CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

Delfina Bauch  
Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7808

### **JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)*

#### **PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace Mary Helen Maley  
2150 North Congress Drive  
Nogales, AZ 85621  
520-761-7852

#### **PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace T. Brock Fuller  
P.O. Box 100  
Patagonia, AZ 85624  
520-455-5796

## **YAVAPAI COUNTY**

*Created: November 9, 1864;*

*County Seat: Prescott;*

*Area: 8,091 square miles; 26% private;*

*Population: 107,714 (1990), 143,950 (1998 est.);*

*Web site: [www.co.yavapai.az.us](http://www.co.yavapai.az.us)*

Yavapai County, one of the original four counties, was founded in September 1864. At the time it was established, it comprised what is now Coconino, Maricopa, Apache, Gila, and Yavapai Counties. The county was named after the Yavapai tribe whose name means "Sun People" or "the Hill People." Its area, about the size of Massachusetts, is larger than Connecticut, Delaware, Rhode Island, or New Jersey. It is the second fastest growing county in the state.

Among the first settlers of Prescott, the county seat and former territorial capital, were Joseph Ehle and his wife, one son, and five daughters. On May 30, 1864, the citizens held a meeting on Granite Creek and established the town of Prescott, naming the town in honor of William Hickling Prescott,

an historian noted for his books about the Aztecs and for his translations of Spanish works. Many of the streets of Prescott reflect the names of people closely identified with the history of the Southwest--Coronado, Whipple, Aubrey, Leroux, and Walker. The first rodeo in the West is said to have been held at Prescott on July 4, 1888; Prescott holds the distinction of being the site of the oldest continuous rodeo in the U.S. Prescott was described in 1865 as being built entirely of wood and inhabited almost entirely by Americans.

In 1900, a drunken miner overturned a kerosene lamp in a lodging house and the resulting fire devastated Prescott. The next year, Prescott provided for an adequate water system by purchasing Del Rio Springs.



*Cowboy statue  
Prescott Courthouse Plaza*

Private lands account for only 15% of Yavapai County. The remainder falls under the jurisdiction of three national forests (Prescott, Coconino, and Tonto), the Bureau of Land Management, the state of Arizona, and Indian reservations. The county offers a wide variety of land types, from desert at an altitude of 1,900 feet to mountains 7,978 feet high, including grasslands and picturesque rock formations, high desert streams, and mountain valleys. The Verde River, with headwaters found north of Prescott near the community of Paulden, crosses a large part of the county as it runs east and then south to join with the Salt River in Maricopa County. The range of flora and fauna is unparalleled in the United States for its variety.

The county offers a temperate climate where it is possible in winter to play golf in the Verde Valley and then drive one-half hour to find snow on Mingus Mountain. Yavapai County contains ancient Pueblo villages, especially in the Verde Valley where the Sinagua Indians lived around 500 A.D. Tuzigoot and Montezuma Castle are two examples. The Spanish explorers, Antonio de Espejo and Juan de Oñate, visited the area in the late 1500s and early 1600s and Father Francisco Garcés visited in 1776. The California "49ers" crossed the northern part of the county, and, after the Civil War, many Southerners arrived in the area.

The principal economic activities include livestock, farming, manufacturing, mining, tourism, and recreation. The county is home to Yavapai Community College, Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University, and Prescott College, all located in Prescott, although the community college has branches in several communities in the county. Yavapai County also boasts of dude ranches, resorts, and tennis clubs.



*Yavapai County Courthouse*

Other activities in Yavapai County include the county fair, the Verde Valley Fair, the Christmas celebrations in Prescott and Cottonwood, the Phoenix Symphony Orchestra series, Jazz on the Rocks in Sedona, the Fourth of July celebrations in Prescott and Clarkdale, the Jerome Home Tour, the Verde River Days, Cinco de Mayo festivities, the Prescott Downs Horse Races, Fort Verde Days in Camp Verde, Prescott Territorial Days, and the many art exhibits held on the Courthouse Plaza in Prescott.

## **YAVAPAI COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

Courthouse Square  
Prescott, AZ 86303  
520-771-3100  
TDD: 520-771-3251

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305

### **SHERIFF'S OFFICE AND JAIL**

255 E. Gurley Street  
Prescott, AZ 86301

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Gheral Brownlow  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3200

#### **DISTRICT 2**

John Olsen  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3393

#### **DISTRICT 3**

A.G. "Chip" Davis  
10 S. Sixth Street  
Cottonwood, AZ 86326  
520-639-8110

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD**

Bev Staddon  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3209



**ATTORNEY**

Charles Hastings  
255 E. Gurley Street  
Prescott, AZ 86301  
520-771-3344

**SHERIFF**

G.C. "Buck" Buchanan  
255 E. Gurley Street  
Prescott, AZ 86301  
520-771-3260

**TREASURER**

Ross Jacobs  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3233

**SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Paul Street  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3326

**RECORDER**

Patsy Jenney-Colon  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3244

**ASSESSOR**

Lorna Street  
1015 Fair Street  
Prescott, AZ 86305  
520-771-3220

**SUPERIOR COURT**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Superior Courts*)

Courthouse  
Prescott, AZ 86301

**SUPERIOR COURT (cont'd)****Judges**

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Richard Anderson

**DIVISION 2:** Judge Robert M. "Bob" Brutinel

**DIVISION 3:** Judge Janis Ann Sterling

**DIVISION 4:** Judge Raymond Weaver, Presiding  
Judge

**DIVISION 5:** Judge William Kiger

**JUDGE PRO TEM:** Howard Hinson

**CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT**

Norbert Wedepohl  
Courthouse  
Prescott, AZ 86301  
520-771-3312

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

(See also *Judicial Branch: Lower Courts*)

**BAGDAD/YARNELL PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Anna Mary Glaab  
Box 243  
Bagdad, AZ 86321  
520-633-2141

Box 65  
Yarnell, AZ 85362  
520-427-3318

**VERDE VALLEY PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Joe Butner  
3505 West Highway 260, #101  
Camp Verde, AZ 86322  
520-567-3353

**MAYER JUSTICE PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace John Kennedy  
P.O. Box 245  
Mayer, AZ 86333  
520-632-7342

**PRESCOTT PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Robert Kuebler, Jr.  
Courthouse  
Prescott, AZ 86301  
520-771-3300

**SELIGMAN PRECINCT**

Justice of the Peace Katherine Blaylock  
P.O. Box 56  
Seligman, AZ 86337  
520-422-3281

## YUMA COUNTY

*Created: November 9, 1864;*

*County Seat: Yuma;*

*Area: 5,561 square miles: 12% private;*

*Population: 106,895 (1990), 134,719 (1999 est.);*

*Web site: [www.co.yuma.az.us](http://www.co.yuma.az.us)*

Yuma County is growing and good things are happening in Yuma County government. 1999-2000 will see the completion of new buildings for the county's Health Department; Recorder, Assessor, and Treasurer; Adult Probation Department; and a remodeled, expanded jail.

Agriculture is big business in Yuma County. Thousands of irrigated acres produce year-round crops of the finest quality including citrus, cantaloupes, lettuce, broccoli, cauliflower, wheat, and varieties of other vegetables and fruits. In addition to agriculture, the county's economy is based on tourism, government, and emerging manufacturing and service industries. Visitors come from Canada, Mexico and the

United States. In the 1998/99 season, 87,000 people visited Yuma County. The County has an international airport, two military bases, and over 190 Recreational Vehicle (RV) parks.

"Sunny" and "friendly" are two words that aptly describe Yuma County and its people. Yuma averages 93% of the possible 4,400 hours of sunshine yearly. Winter temperatures are in the 70's. Rain is sparse; average annual rainfall is 2.99 inches. The annual minimum temperature is 53.5; the average maximum temperature is 87.8. While the summers are pretty warm, many visitors, including retired "Snow Bird"

winter visitors, become full-time Yuma residents. As Yumans say “It’s better to be hot than cold.”

Yuma County has a rich and varied history. It was the third county created by the First Territorial Legislature in 1864, and retained its original boundaries until 1982, when the people voted to split Yuma County to create a new county named La Paz.



*Yuma County Library*

The history of Yuma County dates back to some of the earliest days on the continent. In 1540, Hernando de Alarcón became the first European to see the large Indian village situated just below the confluence of the Colorado and Gila rivers and to make use of the natural crossing on the Colorado. The Spaniards believed that California was an island, separated from the mainland by the Sea of Cortez (Gulf of California). Father Kino, the famous missionary and explorer, came upon the river and crossing place in 1700. From a mountaintop to the east, he saw the large Indian town and, descending, he visited the people and made notes about the land for his map. He is credited for first calling the river Colorado.

In 1776, a land route to California was completed, and the first American to visit the Yuma area may have been one of the so-called “Mountain Men”. The Gadsden Purchase in 1854 put Yuma County under federal control. During the next ten-year period, Charles D. Poston, later known as the “Father of Arizona” for his efforts in getting Arizona recognized as a separate territory, recorded the townsite, Colorado City, the first of several names for the city of Yuma. The name was changed to Arizona in 1858; Yuma in 1866; Arizona City in 1869; and finally, by legislative act on February 3, 1873, again to Yuma. The first county seat of Yuma County was La Paz, a major port on the Colorado, but when the Colorado River shifted its course, La Paz was left high and dry.

The first courthouse in Yuma was built on the corner of Third Street and Madison Avenue. It was built of adobe and is referred to as “magnificent” in the history books. In 1909, a second courthouse was erected on the corner of Second Street and Second Avenue, at a cost of \$75,000, but this structure was struck by lightning in 1926 and burned to the ground. Two years later, the present courthouse was completed at the same location and still houses county government.

There is much to see and do.

**Century House Museum** - 240 Madison Avenue, Yuma. Once the home of pioneer merchant E.F. Sanguinetti, the building is now a museum containing artifacts, photographs, and furnishings of Arizona’s territorial period. Gardens and aviaries containing exotic and talking birds are maintained just as they appeared around 1900.

**Yuma Crossing State Historic Park** - 201 North 4th Avenue, Yuma. The Quartermaster Depot, authorized by Congress in 1865, served the entire southwest as a material transfer and distribution point for troops stationed at the military outposts in the Arizona Territory. At the park, you’ll view an early adobe house, stagecoaches, mule wagons, a steam train, an historic adobe corral, the Colorado River, and the visitor center.

**Saint Thomas Mission** - Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Winterhaven, California. The Colorado River separates the City of Yuma and Winterhaven, California. A reminder of Yuma’s past when the Jesuit priests came to Arizona from Mexico, the mission was built on the grounds of the original Concepcion Mission where Father Garcés was killed by Yuma Indians in 1871.



*Yuma County Administration Building*

**Fort Yuma and Quechan Indian Museum** - Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, Winterhaven, California. Built as the officers’ mess for Fort Yuma in 1851, the building is now a museum containing historical information about the Quechan Indians, the military, and the early Spanish explorers.

**Yuma Territorial Prison State Park** - Giss Parkway & Prison Hill Rd., Yuma. The prison housed many of Arizona’s most dangerous criminals between 1876 and 1909. The cells, main gate, and the guard tower endure as grim reminders of frontier justice.

**Swinging Bridge to Nowhere** - The bridge, completed in 1929, once spanned the Gila River but now stands over only the shifting sands of the desert. Originally named the Dome Bridge, it was renamed for Harry McPhaul, who arrived in Arizona in 1897 and served as a guard in the Territorial Prison and as a city police officer before going into mining. The bridge is located in Adair Park, a rifle, pistol, and archery range.

**Yuma Valley Railway** - contact Yuma County Live Steamers. Ride in an historic 1941 diesel or a 1952 Dav-enport Bessler. Ride leaves from Yuma.

**Cocopah Indian Museum**, South on Highway 95 past Somerton. Contains historical exhibits about the Cocopah tribe and a gift shop.

From bird watching and golf to water recreation in the rivers and lakes, there's a lot to do in Yuma County. Some more interesting and fun sites to visit in the area include: Martinez Lake, Senator Wash, The Old Plank Road, Kofa National Wildlife Refuge, Imperial National Wildlife Refuge, Squaw Lake, Mittry Lake, Felicity, California - The Center of the World, Yuma Main Street Mall, Old Tumco Ghost Town and Gold Mine, The Redondo Ruins, Saihati Camel Farm, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation Desalting Plant, and Palm Canyon.

Visitors are also encouraged to visit the Yuma County public libraries located in Yuma, Foothills, San Luis, Somerton, Roll (Mohawk Valley School) and Dateland (Dateland Elementary School). Visit the Yuma County Library District on the Web at [www.yumalibrary.org](http://www.yumalibrary.org). Check out the business

page at [www.yumalibrary.org/brs/](http://www.yumalibrary.org/brs/). Nearby Mexico also attracts many visitors.



*Yuma County Health Department*

## **YUMA COUNTY GOVERNMENT**

### **COURTHOUSE**

**(Superior Court, Clerk of the Court, & County Attorney)**

168 South Second Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2104  
TDD: 520-329-2063

### **ADMINISTRATION BUILDING**

**(Board of Supervisors, Administrator)**

198 South Main Street  
Yuma, AZ 85364

### **SHERIFF'S OFFICE**

**(Sheriff's Office and Adult Detention)**

141 South Third Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364

### **BOARD OF SUPERVISORS**

198 South Main Street  
Yuma, AZ 85364

#### **DISTRICT 1**

Bobby McClendon  
520-329-2104

#### **DISTRICT 2**

Lucy Shipp  
520-329-2104

#### **DISTRICT 3**

"Casey" Prochaska  
520-329-2104

#### **DISTRICT 4**

Marco A. "Tony" Reyes  
520-329-2104

### **DISTRICT 5**

Greg Ferguson  
520-329-2104

### **CLERK OF THE BOARD/COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR**

Wally Hill  
198 South Main Street  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2104

### **ATTORNEY**

Patricia Orozco  
168 South Second Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2270

### **SHERIFF**

Ralph E. Ogden  
141 South Third Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2250

### **TREASURER**

Karen Fritz  
410 Maiden Lane  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-539-7781

### **SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT**

Raymond Drysdale  
210 South First Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2245

**RECORDER**

Susan H. Marler  
410 Maiden Lane  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-373-6022

**ASSESSOR**

Joe Wehrle  
410 Maiden Lane  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-373-6040

**SUPERIOR COURT**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Superior Courts)*

168 South Second Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364

**Judges**

**DIVISION 1:** Judge Tom C. Cole, Presiding Judge

**DIVISION 2:** Judge John N. Nelson

**DIVISION 3:** Judge Thomas A. Thode

**DIVISION 4:** Judge Philip L. Hall

**DIVISION 5:** Judge Kirby Kongable

**CLERK OF THE COURT**

Beverly Frame  
168 South Second Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2164

**JUSTICE OF THE PEACE COURTS**

*(See also Judicial Branch: Lower Courts)*

**Justice Court Administrator:** Ben Rowe, Jr.

**PRECINCT #1**

Justice of the Peace Richard Donato  
168 South Second Avenue  
Yuma, AZ 85364  
520-329-2180

**PRECINCT #2**

Justice of the Peace Manuel Figueroa  
P.O. Box 458  
Somerton, AZ 85350  
520-627-2722

**PRECINCT #3**

Justice of the Peace J.K. Milam  
P.O. Box 384  
Wellton, AZ 85356  
520-785-3321



*Monument Valley  
Navajo County*

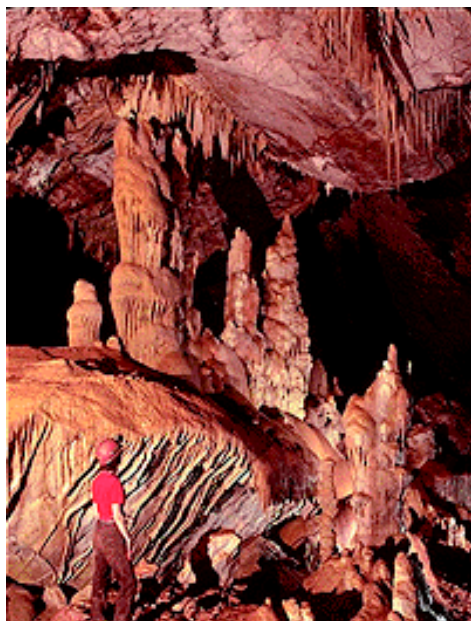


*Sabino Canyon  
Pima County*





*Bell Rock, Sedona  
Yavapai & Coconino counties*



*Kartchner Caverns  
Cochise County*



*Boothill Cemetery, Tombstone  
Cochise County*

*White House Ruins  
Apache County*

